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ATTACK NEW POINT ON THE 58th DAY OF BATTLE OF VERDUN

Masses Rushing to Assault Eparges Mown Down By Machine Guns

FRONT UNIMPAIRED

Only Capture Was Promptly Wrested Away, With Heavy Casualties

FRENCH OFFENSIVE

Take Initiative at Mort Homme, Regaining Their Lost Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 21.—Throughout yesterday, there was an attack upon Eparges, being the first operation on this front during the 58 days of the Verdun battle. The front of infantry actions is now 50 kilometers wide.

After the usual intense bombardment, assaulting waves, succeeding each other, ten meters apart, started from the Combres village and attempted to ascend the less steep slope. The enemy were mown down by machine-guns and compelled to withdraw rapidly to take shelter along the Embankment Road from Combres to Tres-Au-Vaux.

The second wave was equally unsuccessful. The third only succeeded in gaining a footing temporarily in a trench, from which a counter-attack delivered at the right moment ejected it almost immediately, with heavy losses.

The whole battle lasted for five hours, leaving the French front unimpaired. Other attacks are to be expected when the ground now soaked with rain dries.

French Defence Superior

There is one thing only to report on the battle of Verdun—that is, the superiority of the French defence. The French Commandant always takes the successful initiative when he deems it necessary to rectify the front at particular points.

An instance of this is the French gain yesterday, west of Caillette and north of Mort Homme. In such cases, the French act through surprise, which the exhausted German troops are unable to do, the latter being obliged to have their attacks prepared by bombardments, thereby disclosing their design.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: We shelled the enemy's communications and Malancourt Wood, in the Argonnes. There was great artillery activity on the sectors of Hill 204 and Avocourt, west of the Meuse.

We attacked in the region of Mort Homme and drove the enemy from the trenches occupied by them on the 10th. There was a violent bombardment in the region of Douaumont and Vaux, east of the Meuse. Quiet elsewhere.

Progress at Mort Homme

The communique this afternoon reported: The French continued their progress in the region of Mort Homme, making many more prisoners.

At dusk, the Germans, after a violent bombardment, launched a powerful offensive on a front of two kilometers, between Thiaumont Farm and Vaux Pond. The enemy got a footing southward of Douaumont Fort, northward of the Pond, but were completely driven out by our night counter-attacks.

We took machine-guns and some prisoners. We also made progress westward of Douaumont, liberating numbers of wounded Frenchmen.

The communique in the evening reported: We occupied the northern lip of a crater caused by the explosion of a German mine at Hill 285, in the Argonnes.

There was a violent bombardment of our new positions at Mort Homme, west of the Meuse. The enemy's artillery showed intense activity east of the Meuse to Vaux Fort.

There was a lively cannonade in Woevre. No infantry action occurred.

Welcome the Russians

The papers welcome enthusiastically the landing of the picked Russian

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Tuan Accepts Premiership; Persuades 5 Old Ministers To Assist in New Cabinet

Hsu Shih-chang Is Organiser; Lung Chi-kwang Drafts Peace Proposals; Refusal to Resign Causes Dissension

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press:

Peking, April 22.—Tuan Chi-jui today accepted the Premiership and War portfolio. The new Cabinet is being organised under his direction. Yuan Shih-k'ai has agreed to surrender all civil authority to the Cabinet.

The following members are practically selected:—

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng-hsiang

Minister of Finance, Chang Hu

Minister of the Interior, Wang Yi-tang

Minister of the Navy, Liu Kuang-hsiung

Minister of Communications, Tsao Yu-lin.

Chow Tsu-chi becomes Director-General of the Bank of China.

The Peking Government hopes that the acceptance of the Premiership by Tuan Chi-jui, who is a staunch Republican, will reconcile the South.

Peking April 21.—Hsu Shih-chang has accepted the task of organizing a new Cabinet.

Chow Tze-chih has gone to Tientsin and senior Vice-Minister Chang Shou-lin is now acting as Minister of Finance and will succeed Chow Tze-chih as Minister.

Minor officials continue to leave Peking and the railway godowns are filled with baggage taken from the departing officials.

Yuan Shih-k'ai and his close advisers scout the idea of his resignation and continue their preparations for a reorganized government.

President Yuan Shih-k'ai earlier issued a Mandate authorising the Secretary of State to assume control of the affairs of State and to organize a responsible Cabinet.

The Mandate says that Yuan Shih-k'ai assumed full control of the Administration because of the necessity of attending promptly to the multitudinous affairs of state.

Calls for Unity

It continues: "During two years I have labored with the utmost ability but the success achieved has been insignificant.

"Examining the root of the failure I find it has been due to the absence of a Cabinet and the consequent lack of direct responsibility.

"The fact that I have merely assumed the appearance of unlimited control of all the powers of state has been the cause for dissatisfaction among the people.

"In these circumstances I have decided to effect drastic changes with a view to energetic and thorough reform.

"In accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution the Mandate for the organisation of a responsible Government is hereby promulgated. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to take full control of affairs of State and to organize a Government with Ministers mutually responsible to and for one another. This is intended as a step towards the formation of a responsible Government and the beginning of administrative reform.

"I hope the members of the Government organized under this Mandate will work unitedly and faithfully to remedy the difficulties of the day."

Hongkong, April 2.—The South China Morning Post learns that Lung Chi-kwang has made the following peace proposals:

(1) To institute an enquiry into the tragedy at Dutch Folly and to punish the guilty.

(2) To urge Luk Ying-ting and Liang Chi-chiao to come to Canton to discuss the welfare of the country.

(3) To wire the leader of the Republican Army in Kwangtung to instruct the Republican troops temporarily to suspend their attacks and to await an amicable settlement.

(4) To suppress the robbers in the various localities.

Yuan Ready To Resign?

Reuter's Service

London, April 21.—The Peking correspondent of the Times telegraphs that indirect negotiations between the Government and its opponents are understood to be proving to be futile, owing to the latter insisting upon the resignation of Yuan Shih-k'ai. The stopping of remittances from the provinces will soon put the Government in financial difficulties and the payment of troops will be impossible:

Thus the President may have no choice but to retire. It is now believed that he is prepared to resign in favor of Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, provided guarantees are given for the life and property of himself and his supporters.

Lung Won't Resign

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Canton, April 21.—The situation in Kwangtung is tight. It is reported that the leaders of the independent provinces have jointly asked Lung Chi-kwang, Chiangchun of Kwangtung, to resign. The refusal of Lung to follow this suggestion has given rise to dissensions, which have rendered further negotiations impossible so far.

Peking, April 22.—The family of the Commanding General of Fengtien, Tuan Tse-kwei, have arrived in Peking.

The report that the Commanding General of Kwangsi, Lu Yang, had telegraphed to the Secretary of State, Hsu Shih-chang, demanding the abdication of President Yuan Shih-k'ai and proposing Li Yuan-hung as acting President, is stated by Chinese official circles to be untrue.

The formation of the provisional responsible cabinet is meeting with many difficulties, as prominent men from the South refuse to come to Peking and Peking officials are not inclined to temporarily enter the cabinet.

Hsu Shih-chang has been authorised by Mandate to form a responsible Cabinet. Tuan Chi-jui, former Minister of War, has accepted the Premiership. The Ministers of the present Cabinet are about to tender their resignations. Chou Tse-chi, Minister of Agriculture, has been

(Continued on Page 2)

Germans Close Ports While Moving Troops

Simultaneous Mobilisation Of Baltic Fleet Indicates Big Operations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 21.—The closing of German ports from Hamburg to Libau to neutral commerce shows that Germany is at present engaged in the transportation of troops to some unknown destination. This operation must be considered important, if the Germans are willing to risk their ships running the gauntlet of the British scouts off the coast of Denmark.

These movements, together with the mobilisation of the German Baltic fleet, seem to indicate pending extensive operations on our whole Baltic front.

Turk Soldiers Caught In Ambush; Lose 200

More Mountain Positions In Bitlis Region Are Captured By Russians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 20.—An official communique issued today reported: In the course of our pursuit of the Turks in the coast region in the Caucasus, a patrol ambushed and captured 200 belonging to a regiment recently arrived from Constantinople, commanded by a German.

The captures at Trebizond included some 6-inch guns. The town is undamaged. The population acclaimed the Russians.

A series of mountainous positions held by the Turks, south of Bitlis, have been captured by the Russians, who are advancing in the direction of Sert.

Receiving Station and Anchorage of Observation Balloon

This oddly constructed motor car with its two bodies, one running at right angles to the other, controls and acts as an anchorage to a French observation balloon. As the balloon rises, a small trolley unwinds from a reel. The balloonist transcribes his observations, places them into a tubular contrivance which he clamps about the trolley and sends it down to the receiving station. At the right of the photograph, a French officer is seen in the act of removing from the tubular carrier the message sent by the man making observations.

TIGRIS ATTACK INVOLVES TURKS IN LOSS OF 3,000

Another 500 Fall in Captured Positions; Floods Hampering Relief of Townshend

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 21.—The Turkish counter-attacks, on the Tigris front, on the 17th, cost the enemy over three thousand dead, including some German officers. The total casualties sustained by the British were much less than the number of Turks killed.

Details issued by the War Office regarding the fighting on the right bank of the Tigris, on the 16th, prior to the Turkish counter-attacks, show that the Turks left from 200 to 300 dead in the captured positions. We took eight officers and 180 men prisoners and captured two field-guns and five machine-guns.

Our losses were comparatively small. An aeroplane reports that the Turkish ambulances were busy all day removing their casualties, after the enemy's counter-attacks.

Floods are still hampering the relief of General Townshend.

ROOSEVELT RUNS LAST IN PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

Wilson Is First, Sherman Second In the Cook County Primaries

Washington, April 12.—The vote of Cook Country in the presidential primaries held yesterday has been announced as follows:

Wilson	79,396
Sherman	63,823
Roosevelt	11,620

While Democratic leaders consider this to have been a triumph for the Wilson forces because of the strong German-American influence in this city, Republicans are of the opinion that the vote indicates the defeat of Wilson, being but little more than half of the Democratic vote polled in the recent aldermanic election. The vote in Cook county in the last presidential election was as follows;

Wilson	130,702
Taft	74,875
Roosevelt	166,061

The small vote accorded to Senator Lawerence Y. Sherman is attributed to the fact that there has been a three-cornered fight in the ranks of the Chicago Republicans during the past year, both ex Governor Deneen and Mayor Thompson being opposed to Sherman. Then too, it is pointed out that one reason why Sherman did not poll more votes is due to the fact that he is from the southern part of the state. Roosevelt was not a candidate, his name having been removed by the secretary of state at the request of the Colonel some time ago.

The interest in the primary was slight and the vote was small. The normal vote in Cook county is over 300,000.

Rev. Edward Mellish First Chaplain In This War to Win the V.C.

Only Other Ever Given To Clergyman Was Gained In Afghanistan, 1879

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 21.—His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross on the Reverend Edward Mellish, a temporary chaplain with the British Forces, for conspicuous bravery.

During heavy fighting for three consecutive days he repeatedly went backwards and forwards under continuous heavy shell and machine-gun fire between our original trenches and those captured from the enemy in order to tend and rescue the wounded.

He brought in ten badly wounded men the first day, three of whom were killed while he was dressing their wounds.

The battalion to which he was attached was relieved on the second day but the Reverend Mellish returned and brought in twelve more wounded men.

He took charge of a party of volunteers on the night of the third day and returned to the trenches to rescue the remaining wounded. His work was quite voluntary.

The Reverend Mellish was a curate at Deptford before the war. He served under General Baden-Powell in the Boer War, returned to England at the end of that war but again went to South Africa and occupied a position in a diamond mine.

The only other chaplain to receive the Victoria Cross gained it in the Afghan War in 1879.

[The other V. C. chaplain was the late Rev. J. W. Adams. During a fight with the hillmen, two troopers were wounded and left behind in a lake. Afghans were bearing down on them, when Mr. Adams saw their plight, went back and rescued them. After leaving the army, he became rector of Stow, near Downham, Norfolk, where he died about ten years ago.]

Aeroplane Bombs Suburbs of Sofia

Missiles Accompanied by Bulletins Telling of Erzeroum And Trebizond's Fall

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 22.—An official despatch from Sofia states that an aeroplane from the south-east dropped two bombs on the suburbs of Sofia, on the 21st and also several pamphlets announcing the fall of Erzeroum and Trebizond.

309,600 CANADIANS SERVING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, April 19.—Since the beginning of the war, 102,500 men have been recruited in Canada for overseas service, making a total of 309,600.

VON DER GOLTZ DIES AT TURK HEADQUARTERS

Distinguished German Field Marshal Succumbs To Spotted Fever

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 22.—An official telegram from Berlin announces that Field Marshal von der Goltz died of spotted fever, on the 19th, in the headquarters of his Turkish army.

[Von der Goltz, who was considered one of the ablest of the Kaiser's soldiers, especially in the organising and administrative line, was specially detached from the duties in the west assigned to him at the outbreak of the war, in order, when Turkey threw in her fortunes with the Central Powers, that he might personally supervise arrangements at the headquarters of the Ottoman forces. Immense improvements were immediately noticed in Turkish organisation, attributed to his genius.]

WARN MERCHANTMEN

An interesting announcement to mariners, on the authority of the Coast Inspector, appears on page 12 of this issue, dealing with the British Government notification concerning the exercise by British war ships of the right of visit and search of merchant vessels. The communication is made public under instructions from the Chinese Government.

MERRITT TO DALNY

The American transport Merritt, which was injured by fouling a wreck on the Taku Bar, sailed on April 19 for Dalny where she will go into dry dock if necessary. It is said that her injuries are a small hole near the water line and a few strained plates.

LOOTING AT PUKOW

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Nanking, April 21.—The twelfth (northern) regiment have looted one of the main streets of Pukow. They had their baggage packed and were leaving when they took this method of bidding farewell. This regiment is part of the northern army sent down to keep peace in Shanghai and Chekiang, but was finally sent up and quartered in Pukow.

The Nanking Commissioner of Police has just issued a proclamation urging the people of the city to be at peace for Yuan Shih-k'ai has renounced his monarchical aspirations and will, as formerly be the President. The military governor has again been meeting with the leaders of the city and announces that he will firmly keep order and peace; that the government must be respected:

Siang Jui-kuan Here

Mr. Siang Jui-kuan, Vice President of the Peking Chamber of Commerce, is down here to negotiate for peace. His presence has caused considerable comment in the papers and it is said that he has used the name of the Federated Chamber of Commerce for the purpose. Yesterday the last mentioned organisation, in a statement, declared that it would not recognise any telegram sent by any member in its name. Mr. Siang was for a time after the revolution in 1911 Vice Minister of Commerce.

U.S. WON'T CHANGE ATTITUDE, LANSING TELLS BERNSTORFF

Must See Reply Before Doing Anything Else; Ambassador Pertubed

COLDLY RECEIVED

He Advises Berlin to Act Quickly in Order To Avoid Rupture

WAR IS UNLIKELY

Says Times N. Y. Correspondent, But Financiers Predict Break Soon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 20.—Count Bernstorff is most perturbed. He has telegraphed to Berlin at great length, recommending a speedy step, to avoid a rupture.

Count Bernstorff conferred with Secretary of State Lansing today, apparently seeking for further delays. He seems to have been coldly received and to have been given to understand that America will not change her attitude until the reply to yesterday's Note arrives.

Photographic copies of the correspondence seized at the time of Igel's arrest have been forwarded to Washington in order to afford Count Bernstorff an opportunity to identify the property of the German Embassy. He is not expected to claim some of the documents because it would implicate his intimates.

London, April 20.—The New York correspondent of the Times states that high financial circles predict a break with Germany soon, but it is not believed that war will follow.

More Steamers Sunk

The British steamer Cairngowan (4017 tons) and the Belfast barque Ravenhill (1826 tons) have been sunk. The crews were saved.

The Dutch steamer Lodewijk van Nassau (3350 tons: Koninkl. West Indische Maildienst, Amsterdam) has been sunk. Five persons were drowned.

Amsterdam April 22.—The American Ambassador at Berlin presented President Wilson's Note on submarine warfare to the German Government on Thursday.

Republicans With Wilson

New York, April 21.—The New York State Legislature, which is under the control of the Republican party, has passed a resolution unqualifiedly supporting President Wilson in the crisis with Germany and offering to convene again, in order to vote a pledge of the full resources of the State to maintain the nation's honor.

Paris, April 21.—The address of President Wilson, taking in his hands the defence of neutral rights and of the whole of humanity jeopardized by German barbarity, is considered as an historic event, constituting as it does the verdict and definitive condemnation delivered by a man who is anxious to maintain peace, of tried prudence and patience and a prominent jurist representing a hundred millions of people.

If Germany yields she will undergo a great humiliation and the principles by which she hoped to assure the triumph of her interests against justice will be checked.

JUDGE LOBINGIER'S PARTY

American children who were looking forward to the Easter egg party promised by Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier are not going to be disappointed because of the bad weather yesterday. It is announced that all American children are invited to an Easter Egg party which will be given at the Lobingier home, No. 17 Siccawei Road, tomorrow afternoon, between 3.30 and 5.30 o'clock. If the weather is bright, the affair will be held on the lawn—if not, it will be indoors.

AGREEMENT ON BRITISH CONSCRIPTION PROBLEM SATISFIES ALL PARTIES

Meets Demands of Military Situation; To Tell Parliament How Cabinet Is Divided

LABOR FINDS SOLUTION

Believed Cabinet Adopted Henderson's Idea of Compulsion If Further Test Fails

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, April 21.—The following official telegram from the Foreign Office has been handed to Reuter's Agency by H. B. M. Legation:

London, April 20.—The settlement reached at today's Cabinet has, while meeting the demands of the military situation, satisfied all sections of opinion represented in the Government. The sole reason for the session to be held on Tuesday is that Parliament may be informed confidentially of the main facts and figures on which the division of the Cabinet is based and of which publication must obviously be undesirable.

It is suggested that the terms of settlement involve general compulsion, with a suspensory clause providing that it shall not be applied so long as voluntary recruiting is satisfactory.

It is generally agreed that the proposal adopted by the Cabinet was that made by Mr. Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party, that general compulsion shall be adopted if a six weeks' voluntary recruiting campaign fails to secure the 15,000 recruits a week which it is understood the military authorities have declared necessary to the end of the year.

Meanwhile Mr. Henderson is to exert his acknowledged influence to secure the adhesion of the Trade Unions to conditional compulsion.

There was apparently little difference between Mr. Henderson's compromise and Mr. Lloyd George's proposed bill, which the Daily Telegraph says was rejected by the Cabinet but which the Daily Mail says will be introduced next week providing compulsion is not enforced by a resolution of Parliament whenever the yield of recruits falls below a certain total. The Daily Mail adds that the Government contemplates the use of the guillotine to secure a speedy passage of the bill.

According to some papers the Government proposals are the following: Compulsion of 18 year old youths; the retention of time-expired men with the colors; the removal of restrictions on territorials, enabling them to be drafted to other units; a combing-out of bachelors employed in reserved occupations and the embodiment of attested married men. An opportunity will be given to men who have not attested to do so voluntarily, failing which compulsion will be employed. There will be State provision made for the civil liabilities of married men.

Whatever the Cabinet's decision may be, both sections of the Press are satisfied; one side congratulating the Coalition on reaching a settlement without a single resignation, thus restoring the confidence of Great Britain's allies and preserving the British tradition of practical commonsense; the other side acclaiming the compromise as a victory for Lloyd George's perseverance, courage and hope in the Ministers whom he persuaded further to co-operate with him in other directions where vigor is needed to win the war.

At a meeting of the Labor Members of the House of Commons, it was decided to ask for a secret sitting of Parliament, to discuss the question of recruiting.

The decision to hold a secret session is without precedent in modern times. It accords with the suggestion made by the Labor Members. Apparently, on Tuesday, Parliament will be able, for the first time, to consider all the facts of the situation.

The debate on Lord Milner's motion was adjourned. Lord Lansdowne laid great stress upon the gravity attending a break up of the Government at the present moment.

A hundred Liberal members of the House of Commons, including Sir John Simon, have resolved to support Mr. Asquith.

The Cabinet sat for two hours, till two o'clock, before it reached the settlement, with which Mr. Lloyd George declared himself satisfied. It is therefore assumed that absolute surrender is not required from either side. The Ministers have now left town for the week-end.

The result of the election at Wimbledon, which was declared at noon, possibly contributed to the settlement, as it showed that the opinion of the country is fairly equally divided, with a bias in favor of the maintenance of the Coalition Government.

Political circles are most relieved at the Cabinet settlement, the terms of which are food for the widest speculation. General satisfaction is expressed by all parties that the Government has at last admitted the desirability of giving Parliament actual facts in order to facilitate the final decision.

The Speaker, who is taking a cure at Bath, is expected to break off his vacation in order to preside at Tuesday's sitting of the House.

It is understood that the House will meet under the usual conditions and then, after question-time, the Speaker will order the exclusion of the Press. A communication on the proceedings will afterwards be published.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, Labor M. P. for Deptford, and Secretary of the Trade Union Parliamentary Committee, is profoundly thankful that a settlement has been reached.

Tuan Accepts Premiership

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appointed Director General of the Bank of China.

Chen Chi-mei's Followers

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, April 18.—Two hundred of Chen Chi-mei's followers are a problem on the new tutuh's hands. They came down last week to do whatever the situation demanded and now they are demanding an unreasonable recompense for their proffered services. About one-tenth of what they demanded has been offered them. They can do little harm and the wise course would be, since they are in such minority, to take what they can get and go back to Shanghai. Their largest disappointment was the lack of opportunity for freehand looting and plunder. The pawnshops they had marked are safe.

Tutuh Chueh moved into the yamen of the former military governor today. He went in a closed carriage and was accompanied by a heavy guard. This may be the final shift here, but conditions are still unsettled and politics is rife. Many of the officials are putting their valuables in the homes of foreigners for safe keeping. The civil officials handed in their resignations when the local government definitely became independent yesterday but Tutuh Chueh refused to accept them, and assured them that the Peking appointments would stand.

The local chamber of Commerce and the merchants throughout the city are flying their flags today and are thus announcing their acceptance of the new order. It also indicates their faith in the ability of Tutuh Chueh to maintain order. The province is committed once for all to independence, there have been no demonstrations of any kind to show the feelings of the people except the flying of flags from the shops. These are to be unfurled for three days.

Dong Peh-tswe has been definitely announced as the successor of Yih Ts-foo as commander of the sixth division.

Expect Battle at Kiangyin

A gentleman who arrived in Shanghai from Wusih last night said:

"That there is to be some fighting within the next few hours, near Kiangyin is a certainty.

"Kiangyin has declared its independence and is one of the most important strongholds. Troops are scattered for several miles around extending as far as Tskingyang about 16 miles south. They have plenty of ammunition and men, and are all ready for action.

"Yuan Shih-k'ai's forces have started out this afternoon towards Tskingyang, there being at present not more than 1,000 men on the way they being transported in steam launches, and carrying two quick-firing guns with them, each side is keenly anxious to know the strength of the other.

"The launch from Kiangyin was stopped about ten miles outside of Wusih, and the laodahs questioned as to the position of the 'Independents. Villages around this section are desolated the people having left their stores and homes and fled to any seeming safe place.

"Judging from the preparations and numbers of the Independents, there will be much difficulty for the opposing forces to rout them.

Excitement at Soochow

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Soochow, April 22.—This city is now excited by all sorts of rumors, fears and alarms. Wealthy men have removed to Shanghai and the middle classes have gone to the country. It is reported everywhere that fighting will soon take place outside the Fumen and Hsumen.

Only foreign banknotes are accepted. Every important street and corner inside the city is barricaded.

This morning it is reported that the Taoyin of Soochow, Yin Hung-sheu, has secretly left for Nanking. It is said that he has handed his official seal to Chu Hsi, Commander of the 2nd Division. There are few people in the streets. Most of the private homes are tightly closed because of the fear of looting. Many schools have suspended. The city gate is shut up at 7 p.m.

The condition is precisely similiar to that of 1913.

Wukiang's Independence

Wukiang, the principal district of Soochow, declared independence on April 20. On the following day the troops at Soochow became unruly. Several republican leaders arrived and they were openly recived by the troops. They had a discussion with Gen. Ying, the Commissioner of Defence, who urged them to wait. However, the republicans refused and since then the position of the general has been endangered. He left for Nanking with his own body guards. Judging by the refugees arriving by the S.N.R. trains the exodus from Soochow and other cities has been very heavy. Yesterday 3,000 troops from Woosung entrained for some unknown place, believed to be either Soochow or Wusieh.

Attack New Point On the 58th Day

(Continued from Page 1)

troops at Marseilles, which proves the realisation of the unity of front announced by the Paris conference and the complete understanding and brotherhood in arms.

The British and French effectives are greatly sufficient for assuring victory on the western front, but the combatants will rejoice over the presence of the heroic Russian army, which means that the allies are in union in the loftiness of their common aim and the efficacy of their means.

The General-in-Chief of the French armies has just issued the following order of the day:—"Russia, our faithful ally, whose armies are already fighting so gallantly against Germany, Austria and Turkey, is desirous of giving France a new token of her friendship and a still more striking testimony of her devotion to the common cause.

"Russian soldiers, chosen amongst the most valorous and led by her most famous officers, have come to fight in our ranks. Let us welcome them like brothers. We shall show them the warm-hearted sympathy which we reserve for those who have left their country to fight by our side.

"In the name of the French army, I wish to welcome the officers and soldiers of the Russian troops landing in France. I bow before their flags, which will soon be inscribed with the glorious names of our common victories."

Marseilles April 20.—The arrival of the Russians has caused intense enthusiasm in France. It is not yet known on what sector they will be used but the Germans will certainly hear of their arrival with dismay.

The incoming troopships were received with ovations and guards of honor from French cavalry and infantry regiments, the bands of the war-ships playing the Russian National Anthem. French generals and officials welcomed the Russians.

Capture British Trench

London, April 21.—General Sir Douglas Haig's communique yesterday reported: Last night, after a heavy bombardment, the enemy attacked our line at Ypres at four points. Their infantry penetrated our lines, but were everywhere ejected, except at St. Eloi, where they captured two craters and on the Ypres-Langemarck road, where they retain one trench.

A hostile raid near Mametz failed to reach our trenches. There has been mining activity in our favor, today, about the Quarries and south of Givenchy.

General Haig reported today: There has been mining activity during the last twenty-four hours, near Fricourt, Souchez, Hulluch and Givenchy. During the night, we dispersed a party of Germans who left their trenches near St. Eloi.

There was trench-mortar fighting today, south of Arras and mutual artillery bombardments at various points between Souchez and La Bassee canal and also in the neighborhood of Ypres.

Germans Capture Quarry Near to Haudromont Farm

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 19.—Western theater.—East of the Meuse, the German troops, completing their success reported yesterday, took the quarry south of the farm of Haudromont. A large number of the occupants were slain in bitter bayonet fighting. More then a hundred French were captured and several machine-guns taken.

A French counter-attack against the new German lines north-west of the farm of Thiaumont failed. Smaller infantry detachments attempted to approach the German trenches at several places on the front, but were repulsed by infantry fire and hand-grenades.

German patrols entered the enemy's position on the Combres height and returned with 1 officer and 76 men whom they had made prisoners.

Eastern theater.—Lively artillery and patrol engagements occurred on the northern part of the front.

Headquarters, April 20.—Western theater.—Near Ypres, German patrols penetrated the British trenches at several points on the high road between Langemark and Ypres. The German troops occupied about 600 meters of the enemy's positions and firmly maintained them against several hand-grenade attacks. One officer and 108 men were made prisoners and 2 machine-guns taken by the Germans.

There is nothing to report from the other theaters of war.

Deadly Chairs You Sit On

Do you know that an examination of the spinal columns of ten thousand clerks and schoolchildren revealed less than two perfect bodies in every hundred?

And do you know that the doctor who made the startling revelation declared that it was solely due to the ill-fitting chairs in common use?

Typists, dressmakers, theatergoers, milliners, shoemakers, tailors, authors, telephone operators and housekeepers, nearly all possess slight deformities of the legs, neck, back or head, all caused by the chairs they sit upon while at work or pleasure.

What is the use of constantly admonishing children to "sit up straight and keep your shoulders back," when the very school desks at which they sit forbid it?

The squat, old-fashioned chairs, that look so cozy, are all wrong, from a health point of view. The long seat makes it impossible to fit one's back into the back of the chair, and the result is that the individual sits on the edge of the spine instead of firmly on the base.

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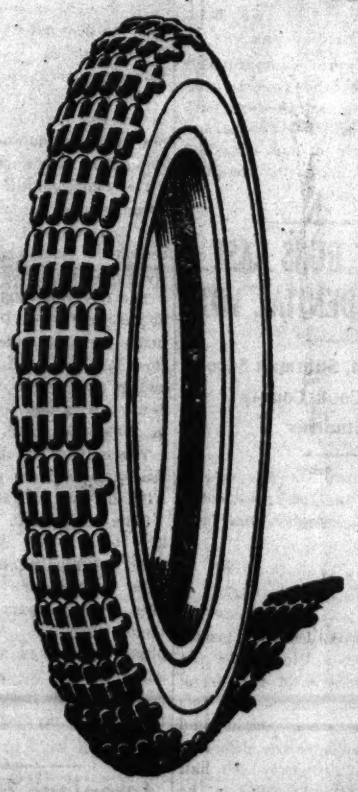

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FIND FLAWS IN GERMAN SUBMARINE ARGUMENT

According To Berlin Note, Few Merchantmen Followed Alleged Rules

SHOTS USUALLY IN DEFENSE

Only 8 Out of 19 Cases Described As Attacks, and These By 'Unknown Steamers'

Washington, March 18.—A closer study of the appendices attached to the German memorandum regarding the new submarine warfare, which were made public yesterday by the State Department, raises interesting questions as to the significance of the documents as compared with the German Foreign Office's description of them in the note verbale of Feb. 10.

The Foreign Office requested Ambassador Gerard to bring "the essential contents" of the memorandum to the American Government's attention by telegraph. This was done, and it now appears that many important assertions and generalizations of the memorandum are far from supported by the appendices, arriving by mail after the memorandum might have been supposed to have produced its effect.

The appendices were expected to give a list of submarines attacked by armed British merchantmen under the instructions from the British Admiralty found by the Germans on the Woodfield. They do include a list of incidents in which merchantmen fired on submarines, but thirteen of these incidents relate to "unknown steamers." Only eight of the incidents are described as attacks rather than defenses, and all of these attacks were by unknown steamers, with only one described as British.

The Admiralty's instructions quoted by the German Foreign Office as the origin of these attacks were, according to the Foreign Office's digest, violated in nearly every instance by the "unknown steamers." The Admiralty's instructions were against opening fire on submarines at more than 800 yards. Four of the unknown steamers cited by the German digest opened fire at distances of from 3,000 to 8,000 meters, while the distances in the other four cases are not given.

Flag Order Violated

The instructions quoted by the German Foreign Office direct emphatically that merchantmen must not open fire before flying the British colors, and that neutral colors must not be flown during an engagement. In four of the cases of alleged attacks, the German statement says explicitly that flags were not flown, and makes no mention of flags in other case, while in the case of the Melanie, which could hardly be said to involve an attack, the Dutch colors were said to have been flown throughout.

In all the other cases, the German account of the incidents makes it plain that the merchantmen fired only after shots had been fired by the submarines—in most cases warning shots. But on December 13, 1915, a submarine without any mention of a warning shot in the German digest "tried to stop by artillery fire a large steamer, with poop guns, that showed no flag." This steamer then hoisted the British colors, returned the fire, and escaped. Throughout the incidents appears the charge that the merchantmen "returned the fire."

The general impression from all the incidents cited by the German Government is that no instance is set forth of a British merchantman, or of the merchantman of any particular country for that matter, attacking a submarine, except in the case of a Royal Mail liner, the name of which was not given. Nor does a single instance occur where a submarine was sunk or even damaged by a merchantman, while in most cases the merchantmen under attack used their guns and escaped. It would seem, therefore, that the effect of the British use of armed merchantmen—whatever its purpose might have been—was wholly defensive. From this point of view the British campaign seems to have been fairly successful.

No Attacking Ship Named

The memorandum cited certain alleged British orders as meaning that the "armed merchantmen have official instructions to attack the German submarines treacherously wherever they come near them." But the appendix giving the Foreign Office's "digest of cases in which enemy merchantmen have fired on German or Austro-Hungarian submarines," there is not a single British merchantmen named as having made such an attack. In the nineteen cases cited in the digest, eight are described so as to indicate attacks on submarines. One of these cases relates to a vessel described as a "large English steamer of the Royal Mail Line," but her name is not given. The other seven instances of attack are attributed to "unknown steamers," not even their nationality being indicated. In one

(Continued on Page 4)

Questioning Supposed Mexican Bandits

The picture shows three Mexicans arrested at Columbus, N. M., being questioned by the military authorities. Shortly after this picture was taken and after the Mexicans had been released, two of them were found, shot dead, in the outskirts of the town.

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Find Flaws in German Submarine Argument

(Continued from Page 3)

case, described as having occurred on April 28, 1915, the German digest even admits that from the ship's head-on position it could not be determined whether or not she bore neutral marks. In one case is the identity of the U-boat supposed to have been attacked disclosed, nor is it said whether the U-boat in a particular case was German or Austro-Hungarian.

These eight instances are the only cases in which armed merchantmen are allegd to have fired on submarines before they were themselves subjected to attack, except, possibly the case of the English steamer, Melanie, which encountered a submarine in the middle Mediterranean on January 17, 1916. But even in three of these seven cases, according to the German digest the merchantmen had been challenged to stop or show their flags, leaving no doubt of the submarines' intention, and the shells in those cases are described as being fired while the merchantmen fled. In another of the eight cases, occurring on December 8, 1915, the steamer fired when the submarine "approached under water."

Case of the Melanie

As to the Melanie, while she was alleged to be flying the Dutch flag, a submarine ordered her to send a boat with her papers for examination. This was done. The submarine, which meanwhile, according to the digest, "for safety's sake had gone under, came to the surface about 1,000 meters away from the steamer near the ship's boat." This approach of the submerged U-boat presumably led the steamer's Captain to think his ship was being attacked. She fired on the submarine, forced it to submerge, and escaped.

A feature of these eight instances indicating attack by the merchantmen is that according to the German account of those attacks they were—at least all that are described sufficiently to indicate the details—in direct violation of the instructions or recommendations of the British Admiralty, which the German Foreign Office now quotes to show the "treacherous" plans for British merchantmen.

The Melanie, for example, is charged with flying the Dutch flag throughout the engagement on January 17, 1916. On February 25, 1915, according to the German appendices, the British Admiralty issued "Confidential No. 45," which instructed ship masters, according to the German copy, in the following language: "Before opening fire the British colors should be hoisted. It is essential that fire should not be opened under neutral colors." Four of the other seven unknown steamers alleged to have attacked submarines are described in the German digest as showing no flags, in violation of the British instructions. In none of the seven cases is it indicated that a flag was flown.

The British Admiralty's instructions of May 7, 1915, as quoted by the German Foreign Office, said: "It is not advisable to open fire at a range greater than 800 yards unless the enemy has already opened fire."

Fired at Long Range

In "Confidential No. 291" the British Admiralty, after referring to the alternative of firing "at long range immediately it is certain that the submarine is really in pursuit," recommended that gunners wait until the range was reduced to 800 yards, citing one instance in which a friendly submarine was fired on by mistake. But in four of the seven cases—the only cases in which the ranges are given—the British merchantmen, according to the German digest, ignored the Admiralty's instruction and fired at ranges of 3,000 meters, (in two cases,) 4,000 meters, and 8,000 meters.

The German memorandum quotes the order about the range of fire, as indicating that "it is the duty of merchantmen in principle to open fire without regard to the attitude of the submarine." But this instruction follows a paragraph on aiming which says: "The master will probably keep the submarine astern, so that little deflection, (in aiming,) will be necessary"—plainly indicating that the ships were to flee and not attack.

The German memorandum, after quoting a sentence from the alleged British instructions, says: "From this also the mere appearance of a submarine in the wake of a merchantman affords sufficient occasion for an armed attack." But the sentence from which this deduction is made says expressly that the merchantman shall open fire "if a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions." Elsewhere the instructions direct that a submarine must not be allowed to approach so near a vessel that a torpedo could be launched without warning and without any opportunity for self-defense.

One of the cases in which an "armed merchantman" resisted was that of the Woodfield, from which the secret instructions were taken. But the Woodfield is described in the German digest as an "English transport steamer." If that description is correct the Woodfield was a warship, and while she was a fair subject of attack without warning it was also perfectly proper for her to resist attack or to make an attack on her own account.

What Is Happening To Germany?

(New York Times)

Through the suddenly unshuttered window of the German censorship, which is itself a political institution, the world is permitted to see an internal struggle between two great and not very unequal forces. One is a force controlled by some origins' idea of moderation in warfare. This force is ascendant, because, for one reason, its part is taken by the Kaiser; but it is being wrought against in a very formidable manner by the other force, which is made up of those who advocate unlimited freedom for the submarine at sea, that is, the freedom to run amuck, to pursue frightfulness abandonedly, to sink not only armed merchantmen on sight, but neutral vessels as well, anything hollow and floating caught in the crime of traffic with the enemy.

While the State Department at Washington and the Foreign Office at Berlin were constrainedly exchanging views on the new status of Germany's submarine warfare under the Imperial memorandum of February 2, which held armed merchantmen of enemy countries to be auxiliary warships, capable of offensive action, and, therefore, open to destruction without notice, (already an extraordinary extension of submarine warfare,) a controversy raged in Germany over limited versus unlimited submarine warfare. Limited was what Washington was discussing. Unlimited was what Germany was internally discussing, and it meant sinking neutral vessels to and from belligerent ports.

On this issue, of which the world was kept ignorant, Germany divided, as apparently she had not divided on anything since the war began. The civil power had collided with the naval power, as once before on the subject of the Lusitania, when a working compromise resulted. This time it could not be compromised. Von Bethmann Hollweg, the Chancellor, who at the beginning of the war said the only honest thing that has been said in the name of Germany about Belgium, represented the civil power. Grand Admiral von Tirpitz represented the naval power, which is the chief reliance or the rallying point of the party of frightfulness. The case was carried up to the Kaiser, who sided with his scholar Chancellor, and von Tirpitz fell under expressions of imperial appreciation and the "Star of Grand Commanders with Swords."

But it is easier to smash the symbol of frightfulness than to control the thing itself. The civil power is aware of its difficulties and is willing, besides, that world should know them, for the Wilhelmstrasse censor, being the servant of the civil power, allows the neutral correspondent in Berlin to tell how the Reichstag is divided for and against unlimited submarine warfare, so that a coalition only sixteen less than a majority of the whole body stands against the Chancellor. It stands against the power the Emperor espoused. It stands, therefore, against the Emperor and against the Imperial Government! Here is a crisis in German politics. A minority of almost half the Reichstag, including Nationals, Liberals, Conservatives, Free Conservatives, and Catholics, would go further than the political radicals ever dared to go in an attempt to accomplish direct parliamentary interference with Government. Such is the natural absurdity of wartime events.

Party strife, personal politics, and economic theories are all mixed up in the thing. All the opposition which for any reason had ever existed against Bethmann Hollweg has apparently at last found ground upon which it can unite. It is possible that in the antagonistic Reichstag coalition there are some who are more hostile to the chancellor than sympathetic toward unlimited submarine warfare. But all of that is really immaterial. The line of division is clear and significant. On one side are those who still believe that the German war machine can win the war, must win it at any cost, and that if utter frightfulness becomes a necessary means to that end, then that alone shall be its sufficient justification. On that side are ranged the conservatives, the materialists, the annexationists, and big business.

On the other side are those who see that though the war machine should go on winning victories it could not end the war, that its very victories now are obstacles to peace, and that a plunge to lower depths of frightfulness would be morally and politically disastrous, no matter how fruitful in any other way. The Chancellor's supporters know that unlimited submarine warfare would bring the neutral countries in on the other side. Perhaps they know a great many other things of which even the Reichstag will have to remain ignorant. If the General Staff has seen the portents of failure at Verdun, then the hope of gaining a military decision is wholly gone. That would be bound to have a tremendous influence upon the minds of men possessing political instinct. The Emperor possesses it. Therefore it may be politically as well as morally significant that he is standing by his Chancellor.

This may be the true beginning of that crystallization of civil thought which has been hoped for in Germany by Germans. The Foreign Office, the Emperor, and the Social Democrats going together against all the conservatives of the Reichstag is a spectacle to wonder at.

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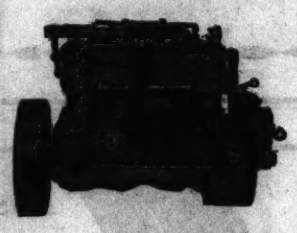

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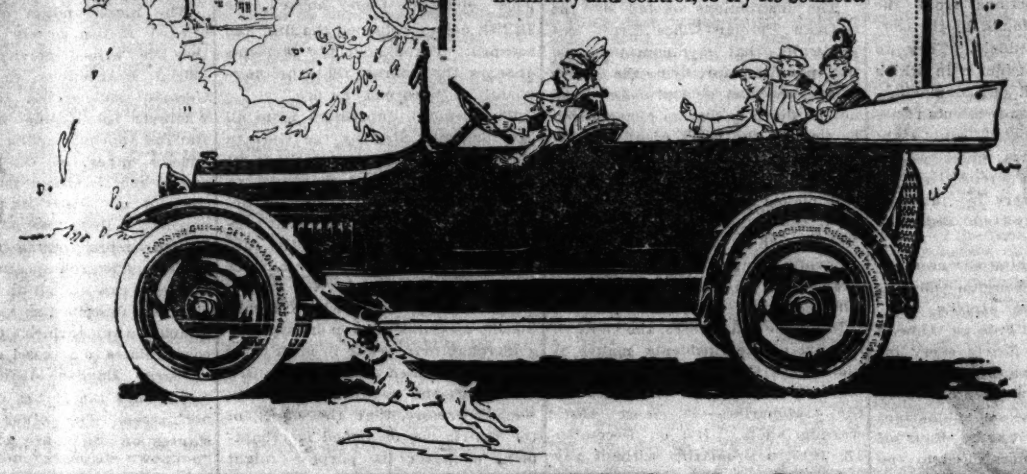

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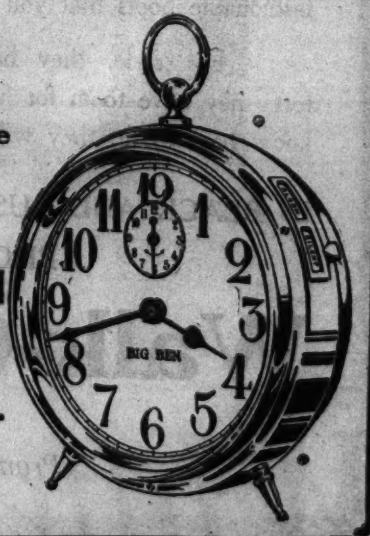

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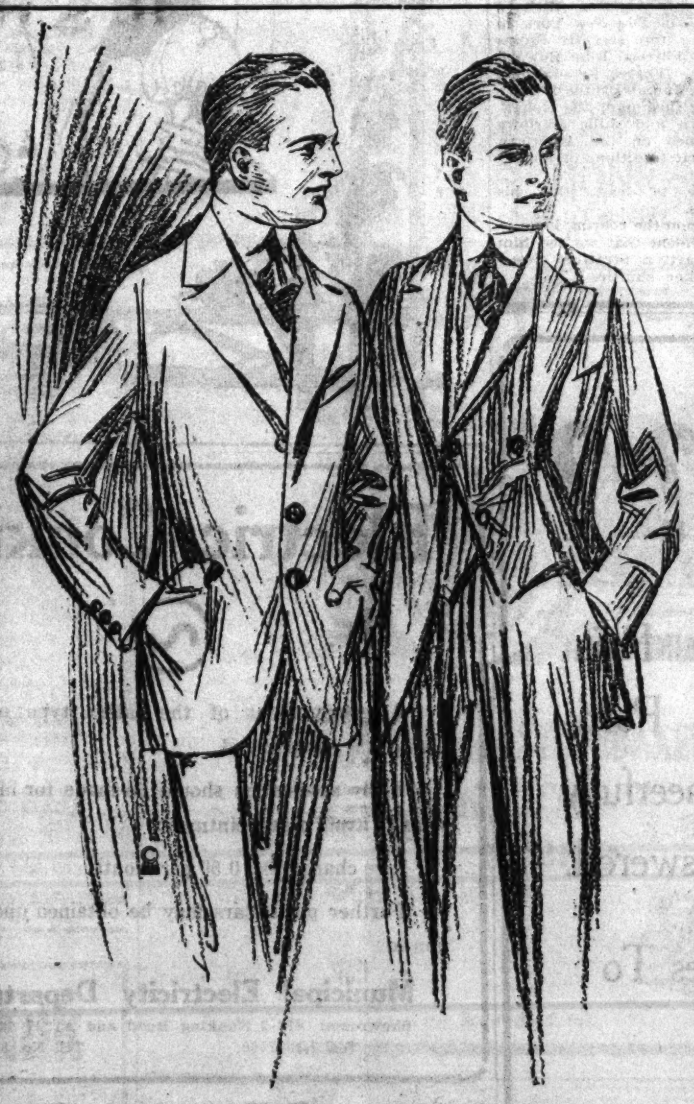

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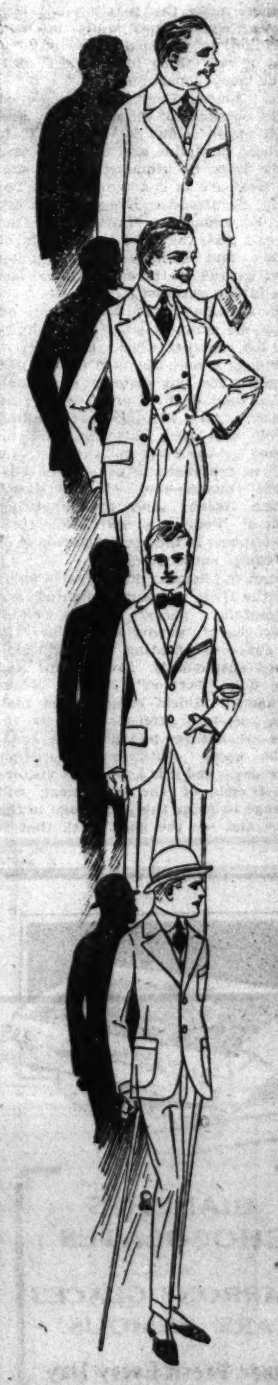

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Scouts In Camp

By Pathfinder

On Wednesday night last a small, hardworking pioneering party started off with one of Shanghai's largest motor lorries to the Point to get ready the big camp which is now in full swing there. By Thursday nearly everything was complete, and the transportation of the big, standing camp, with its numerous tents and multifarious equipment from Jessfield to the other end of the Settlement speaks highly for the organisation and zeal of the promoters of the scheme.

By Thursday night a small party of the Baden Powells and some of the 6th Chinese Troop had arrived in camp, and despite the rain and unfavorable conditions, settled down to a really enjoyable time under canvas. With the latest and most up-to-date tents, and with provision for every emergency, a scout's life in camp, even under adverse weather conditions can be made a happy one, and the worse the weather, the higher the spirits of the boys seem to rise.

By Friday morning the camp was in full swing, and some 35 tents soon were filled with merry, shouting scouts, all determined to have a good time, whatever the weather conditions. The great mess tent is alone capable of holding over 200 scouts at a sitting, and other arrangements are on a similar scale. The Baden Powells, 6th Chinese, 2nd Chinese and 4th Chinese Troops are now in camp and the fine spirit of friendship and good-will pervading everything speaks volumes for the sincerity of the Scout movement.

Football, scouting lectures, and shooting occupy most of the boys' time and some excellent records have been put up. Everyone is in the best of spirits and hard at work. The canteen for the sale of sweets is doing a fine business under the capable supervision of Mr. Graham Barrow, while the feeding of the Troops is left to the individual efforts of the boys themselves, the Chinese invariably turning out excellent menus for themselves, while the labors of Scoutmaster Maitland and his staff in charge of the feeding of the Baden Powells cannot be too highly praised. The Camp kitchens are worth a visit in themselves. Two fine kitchen ranges all complete make the roasting of large joints an easy matter, while the same perfection of arrangement may be noted of everything in the hard-working culinary department.

The Chinese Troops are encamped on the outskirts of the main camp and much praise is due to them for their excellent discipline and the smartness of the lines. Scoutmasters Li Chi-fan and Heal are in command of the 2nd Troop, Scoutmaster Evans of the 4th and Scoutmaster Maitland of the 6th and this, the first experiment of foreign and Chinese Scouts going under canvas on the same ground has been highly successful.

The spacious stretch of land on which the camp is situated is admirable for scouting work. For over a quarter of a mile the open field is just the thing for long distance signalling, and a good deal of practice for the coming "All Shanghai Signalling Shield" has been already got in. Skirted by the river on the East, the place is reminiscent of certain historical places—for "Suvla Bay," "Anzac Beach," and the farjutting Gallipoli Peninsula all bear their counterparts in the local topography of the camp surroundings.

From the heights of Gallipoli Peninsula the B. P. marksmen sighted and successfully potted at the many periscopes of "enemy submarines" in the shape of floating bottles which passed suspiciously downstream and were duly "strafed" by the scout marksmen. Shield competitions took place yesterday afternoon, but the results are not yet published.

The camp continues for another three days, and it is hoped that visitors and friends of the movement will manage to make the pilgrimage to the Point and see the good work that is going on.

Shakespeare Died 300 Years Ago Today

By E. P. Graham Barrow

If "fine writing is, next to fine doing, the top thing in the world," Shakespeare must be accounted the greatest man that England—and for that matter any other nation—has produced.

Three hundred years ago today, the Immortal Bard was laid to rest in the little church at Stratford-on-Avon, and to that little beauty spot in the heart of England, "worshippers" from all parts of the world flock in ever increasing numbers.

It is a curious fact that Cervantes the great Spanish writer is supposed to have left this life on the same day as Shakespeare. Sir Henry Lee commenting on this says: "Cervantes died at Madrid ten days previous to Shakespeare—on April 13, in the old style of reckoning, or April 23, 1616, in the new."

The question is often asked "Did the age produce Shakespeare or did Shakespeare create the age." That was the period of great men; Raleigh, Drake, Spenser, Sidney, Grenville, Marlowe, Bacon and Howard. It was a time when a new heaven and a new earth were discovered. America was beginning to draw adventurous spirits westward, and back they came with stories of strange peoples, fabulous wealth, brilliant foliage and monster fauna. Galileo's telescope had just been perfected and by it the story of the heavens became common property. Adventures, discoveries, patriotism, wars, all combined to inflame men's minds and kindle new ideas. The age demanded a whole man who could do justice to a great time. From the heart of England came Shakespeare.

The age had produced the man.

With the aid of a "mighty line," already perfected by Kit Marlowe, he wrote of the glory of England, of the passions of men, of the loves of women, of the beauties of nature, of the wonders of the heavens and after three centuries Shakespeare has come to his own, as an English man of letters; he has been separated from his fellows; and recognised for what he is: perhaps the greatest poet of all time; one who has said more about humanity than any other writer, and has said it better; whose works are the study and admiration of divines and philosophers, of soldiers and statesmen; who has been for three centuries a source of delight and understanding, of wisdom and consolation.

It has been said that there is no book, except the Bible, which has been so misread, so misapplied, or made the subject of so many idle paradoxes and ingenuities. The most careless and casual lines in his plays have been twisted and squeezed in the hope that they will yield some medicinal secret. His poetry has been cut into minute indigestible fragments, and used like a wedding-cake, not to eat, but to dream upon.

But perhaps this is due to our exceeding veneration which has during the ages developed into something akin to idolatry. Truly to love and to be wise is not given to man.

Even at this great distance we have to remember that Shakespeare was a man and a writer: there was no escape for him; when he wrote, it was himself that he related to paper, his own mind that he revealed. We thank Sir Henry Lee for the mass of detail he has discovered concerning the "Swan of Avon" but to really know and love the Bard you must read him in his works.

There you meet a gay and gallant company; a sad and solemn assembly; a boisterous and brave battalion; there you meet Hamlet and Falstaff; Othello and Thersites, Imogen and Mrs. Quickly; Dogberry and Julius Caesar, Cleopatra and Audrey; Rosalind and Beatrice—and in this crowd the dramatist conceals himself but he does not escape without our catching glimpses of him that make us love him.

We love him because he lived so fully and because he knew so well frail human nature.

Pope, the master of polished couplets, pays a tribute to the gentle Shakespeare in which he says "The poetry of Shakespeare was Inspiration indeed: he is not so much an Imitator, as an Instrument, of Nature; and 'tis not so just to say that he speaks from her, as that she speaks through him."

Johnson repeats the same theme when he writes "Shakespeare is above all writers, at least above all modern writers, the poet of nature; the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful Mirror of manners and of life."

It is natural that we of England should do the poet honor but the vogue has spread abroad. Germany tells us that he made but one mistake and that was not being born in Berlin. American writers and actors have paid brilliant tributes both with pen and by portrayal. Call to mind James Russell Lowell, think of the devoted study of Mr. H. H. Furness. The Boston collection of Shakespeareana in the Boston Public Library is one of the most valuable extant and the elaborate catalogue contains 2,500 entries.

The first of Shakespeare's plays to be represented in America, 'Richard III' was performed in New York in March, 1750. More recently Junius Booth, Edwin Forrest, John Edward McCullough, Forrest's disciple, Edwin Booth, Junius Brutus Booth's son, Charlotte Cushman, Ada Rehan, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe have maintained on the American stage the great traditions of Shakespearean acting.

Shakespeare is dead. But his work remains.

He wove upon the roaring loom of Time the garment that we see him by; and the earth at Stratford closed over the broken shuttle.

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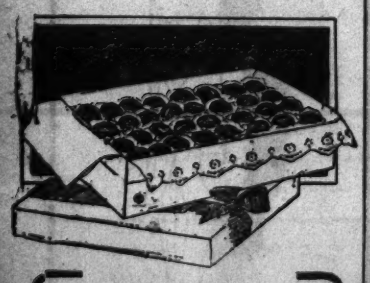

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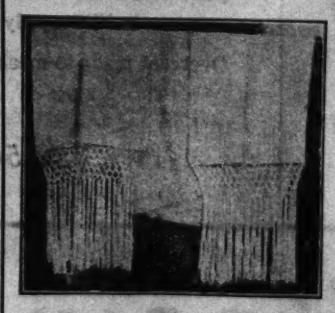

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VERDUN ONLY TONIC THAT FRANCE NEEDED

'New Cut From German Whip Was Required To Keep Us Fit'

20 MONTHS IN THE FIELD

French Soldiers Now Broad, Stalwart, Vigorous And Rosy-Cheeked

Paris, March 20.—"Verdun has done us good. We needed just such a cut from the German whip to keep us quite 'fit.' We had been tempted to forget how much life the monster still has in him. Now we know that though he is slowly bleeding to death he will still take a lot of killing."

These and similar remarks have been made to me, not once or twice, but a dozen times, by soldiers and civilians in various parts of France. In Paris and at the front, in Lyons and in the Franche-Comte, the same feeling was expressed. To say that the French are grateful for this reminder would be to exaggerate; but they are thankful that the warning has come in time, and that the splendid heroism of their troops has more than justified a confidence which was ceasing to be seasoned with the saving salt of anxiety.

How it is possible, it may be asked, that a country with ten Departments still invaded, with every able-bodied man mobilized in one capacity or another, with every industry more or less crippled, should "get used" to the war? The chief reason must be sought in the heroic temper of the whole French people—women and men alike—who have set their hands to this business of crushing Prussian militarism, and are quietly determined to carry it through, be the work short or long. They pray that it may be short, but they are resolved to finish it; and they rely upon us to help them to finish it and to take henceforth our full share of the toil.

Beneath the Surface

It is a trite saying, but profoundly true, that only by going to the war can one understand the war. Casual visitors to France may notice little amiss except the presence of wounded and crippled soldiers in the streets, and the mourning that seems to have become a feminine national uniform. But look for a moment beneath the surface and you become aware of an immeasurable tragedy. We sat one one night at supper in the chief hotel of a once wealthy town in the Champagne district.

"How long were the Germans here in 1914?" asked one member of our party.

No one knew exactly, so we referred the question to the head waiter, an elderly man of demure appearance.

"I do not know," he said. An expression of surprise escaped the first questioner, and the waiter added gravely:—

"I have only been here two months. I am from Lille. My wife was killed by the Germans. Where my children are I do not know. I have lost everything I had in the world."

We asked no more questions that night.

Next evening we returned, caked in mud, to a hotel in another town after a hard day in the trenches. We had seen something of the impregnable barrier that blocks the Hun road to Paris. A famous general awaited us at dinner, and we were anxious to be relatively tidy. A brisk chambermaid volunteered her help, and worked with so good a will as to earn our gratitude.

These gentlemen come from the front?" she said.

"Yes," we answered; "we have been in the direction of——"

"My home was there," she returned quietly. "It was shelled and burned by the Germans. My brothers were in the Army; two are dead. What has become of my sisters I do not know. But these gentlemen's overcoats will need brushing again in the morning; they are very muddy.

There was no attempt to arouse our sympathy, no indication that the tragedy of her life was exceptional. It seemed useless to offer condolences. One could only reflect, "this indeed is war."

For a whole day a tall, elegant staff officer served us as guide. He seemed to have no thought beyond making the military situation plain to us. Few adjectives and no superlatives ever crept into his conversation. Only once, in front of the ruined cathedral of Reims did he show emotion.

"Ah! Les brutes! Les brutes! Fallait-il etre cochon pour faire cela! I have seen it 20 times," he added, "but every time it angers me more."

A chance remark from another officer led me to inquire into this officer's history. He seemed too spick and span, too smart and self-contained to have had much to do with the practical side of war. He had never spoken of himself. When I asked what his experience had been he said quietly:—

A 'Lucky' Officer

"Oh, I have been very lucky. At the battle of —— I was left for dead. A German bullet caught me in the chest and went out near the backbone. My men, thinking I was done for took my papers and pocket-book and reported me killed. That was the first stroke of luck. Had they tried to carry me off I should have been suffocated. How long afterwards I do not know, I came to myself in a German military hospital. The surgeon was a decent fellow. He let me enclose three lines to my wife in a letter to his wife. She sent the message on through Switzerland. My wife got it by the same post as the official announcement of my death, though, as my message was dated 10 days later than the official announcement, she concluded I must have survived. After some weeks in hospital, before I was quite cured, I escaped. Some Belgian peasants gave me clothes. For a time I pulled beetroot in a field. Then I became a carter. Finally I found work in a shop. I was arrested again and again, but was never forced to undress. That was another stroke of luck. Otherwise my wound would have betrayed me. I pretended to be a Belgian whose house had been destroyed, and who was looking for his wife. At last, when near the Dutch frontier, I was again arrested and taken before a German colonel, who bears a name well known in diplomacy.

"After examining me, he said:—

"You are French!"

"Quite true, colonel," I answered.

"Then what are you doing here?"

"The French military doctors rejected me," I replied.

"For what reason?"

"Short sight."

"Do you wear glasses?" I produced a pair which I had bought against such an emergency as this. The colonel examined them, and said:—

"These are very weak; a man is not rejected for so small a defect."

"Oh," I answered, "twenty years ago I was much more short-sighted than now."

"Impossible," replied the colonel; "otherwise 50 per cent. of the recruits in the North of France would have to be rejected. You are a spy."

"No, colonel," I said. "I had a 'pull' with my Deputy, and with a political 'pull' one can do anything in France."

"Get away with you, you are a coward!" said the colonel angrily, and I was free once more.

"Next day I crossed the Dutch frontier and found my way back to France. See how lucky I was. It's wonderful with what 'cheek' one can lie when one's life is at stake!"

This officer is now one of the most brilliant members of General ——'s staff. He is young, hardly 40. The most striking fact about French Staff officers today is their youth and energy. There is no room for "dug-outs" and valetudinarians. Even the generals are remarkable for their youthfulness and vigor.

As for the men, despite, or because of, their abstemious habits and their 20 months of campaigning in the open air, they look as though each of them could fell an ox with his fist and eat it afterwards. Broad-shouldered, rosy-faced, stalwart, and vigorous, they carry themselves with an air of moral superiority that becomes the more striking when one has seen and examined German prisoners. But one leaves the front with a pang at the thought that the wretched, degenerate-looking beings whom the Germans now put into their first line can, with artillery and machine-guns, take a heavy toll of life from these splendid Frenchmen; and the feeling becomes irresistible that any man, be he private citizen or Minister, with power to hasten, even by a day, the successful end of this necessary but awful carnage, and who does not bend his every thought and effort to that end, is unworthy of his birthright as a civilized being.

At the Theaters

The two episodes of the Exploits of Elaine, which are run in story form in today's issue of THE CHINA PRESS, will be seen tomorrow night on the screen of the Apollo Theater. The chapters are called The Vanishing Jewels and The Frozen Safe.

* * *

Tonight's pictures are of the highest order. The Imposter, a three-part Pathe, is the headliner. Pathe's British Gazette shows recent war scenes. There is also an exciting Hazards of Helen film, The Demon of the Rails. The rest of the program is an unusual trio of comedies. Charlie Chaplin stars in The Masquerader, M. Prince is shown in another of the popular Willies pictures, and the Keystone studies contribute a tale of extravagant emotion and daring called He Loved the Ladies.

* * *

Miss Chee Toy, a Chinese singer whose voice and attractiveness have won her laurels in America, is appearing at the Victoria Theater. She is said to be the only Chinese singer in the world who sings popular American songs. Her successes have extended to England as well as America. She created a decided sensation during her first appearance at the Victoria last night.

* * *

Episodes of the popular Hazards of Helen series will be shown at the Olympic theater tonight. These pictures show the exciting adventures of a girl telegraph operator. The parts shown tonight are called, Helen's Sacrifice, the Broken Train, and Deed of Daring. In addition there is a new War Graphic and an amusing showing of Keystones.

* * *

The Devil's Daughter, a melodrama of the most exciting type, will be shown at the Towa Theater tonight. The picture is in three parts. There are also Chaplin and Keystone comedies.

Lieut. A.A. Macdonald Is Dead From Wounds

Third Cathedral School Boy To Give His Life For His Country

Telegraphic news was received in Shanghai yesterday to the effect that 2nd Lieutenant Archibald Alexander Macdonald, of the 4th Cameron Highlanders, had died, on the 17th inst, of wounds received in France.

The late Lieut. Macdonald was about 25 years of age, and volunteered for active service in the autumn of 1914. He was granted a commission in the 4th Cameron Highlanders in the early part of last year, and after six months' training in the home country proceeded to the trenches in France, where, last October, he was wounded. His wounds, however, were only of a slight nature, and on recovering he again returned to the trenches—for the last time, it is sad to relate. The telegram received today simply states that he has died of wounds, the date on which he received the wounds not being given.

Deceased was born in Shanghai and received his education at the Cathedral School and was a member of the choir. This makes the third old boy of the school who has given his life in the great cause. For some five years he was assistant clerk in H. M's. Supreme Court.

He was a valued member of the Recreation Cricket Club and had many bowling successes to his credit.

For his mother and other members of the family deep sympathy will be felt.

First Church Outrage In Years at Chin-San

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Huchow, April 20.—Last evening at Chin-san, a small town twenty miles south of Huchow, occurred the first instance of any outrage against the church that has been reported in this district within the last fifteen years. A mob of about a hundred men, led by a butcher named Yu, entered the chapel of the Methodist mission, seized the native preacher, knocked him about, beating h'm badly, and leaving him half-dead. They also treated several church members who were present in a very savage manner, hanging one man to a beam by his hands which they had fastened behind his back.

After breaking up the furniture and making loud threats against the church they took their leave. As soon as the mob had departed, the preacher and the other sufferers released the man who was hung up, and they all made their escape as quickly as possible, and came to Huchow. Soldiers from a boat stationed at Chin-san encouraged the mob to set upon the church members, and the two *Tong-sz* of the village aided and abetted the ringleader.

This outrage arises from a grudge of long standing, which a butcher named Yu has had against a church member named Zau, from whom he had borrowed several hundred dollars which he refused to pay. Being compelled by an official proclamation to settle up, he took this method of revenge. The affair would not have occurred, however, had not the people of Chin-san heard that the chief officials of Huchow had fled, and consequently supposed that they could work their will without subsequent investigation.

This evening the civil official of the city was visited and informed of the outrage. He promised to send soldiers immediately to Chin-san, to make a thorough investigation, and to punish the wrongdoers.

Verdun Chief Too Busy To Send Doctor to Dying Son

Paris, March 18.—A most pathetic incident of the battle of Verdun has just been reported. It begins with the following telephone conversation:

"Hello! Is that the farm? Who is speaking?"

"This is the post commander talking."

"How many men have you there?"

"Fifteen."

"Leave your senior sergeant in charge of the redoubt. Take eight men and cut off a strong German patrol which has just entered the wood, but look out for a cross fire. Report to me immediately on your return."

This conversation occurred at midnight. An hour later the German patrol had been annihilated and the picket returned to the redoubt, carrying a lieutenant mortally wounded. The post commander sprang to the telephone.

"Hello! The coup succeeded, but Lieutenant X——is dying. Can you send a doctor?"

An exclamation of grief came from the other end of the line. There was a pause, then an impassive voice was heard saying:

"Never mind the doctor. Run immediately to the dugouts. The Germans are about to attack. I am sending you three platoons of reinforcements."

A pause ensued and then the same voice resumed in broken tones:

"Hello! Are you still there? Kiss Lieutenant X—— for me. He is my son. Goodby."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 20, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rates:	72.45
Chai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1915
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10%—Tls.	6.93
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex..$	9.53
Peking Bar	355
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30 7/16 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.22
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T.....	47 1/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-10 5/16
London .....Demand	2-10 11/16
India .....T.T.	215
Paris .....T.T.	403 1/2
Paris .....Demand	404
New York .....T.T.	68 3/16
New York .....Demand	68 5/16
Hongkong .....T.T.	72 3/4
Japan .....T.T.	73 1/8
Batavia .....T.T.	162 1/4

Banks Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 11/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-11 11/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3- 0 1/16
Paris .....4 m-s.	424 1/2
New York .....4 m-s.	69 1/16

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

£1—	Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.41
,, ,, 1—	Marks	3.62
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	1.48
,, ,, 1—	Rupees	2.34
,, ,, 1—	Roubles	2.29
,, ,, 1—	Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.45
Chinese Dollars, 72.40
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/16
Tientsin, Demand, 105 5/8
On Newchwang, Demand, 79 5/8
On Hankow, Demand, 103 5/8
On Chungking, Demand, 117
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 3/4
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71 3/4
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

April 20, 1916.

Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little & Co., write as follows in their weekly Silk Market Report:—

White Silk.—The market is devoid of interest.

Export Season 1915-1916

Export Figures.

White Silk, to Europe &c., in picul Bales		
White Silk, to America in	,,	,,
Yellow Silk . . . . . in	,,	,,
Steam Filatures. . . . in	,,	,,

1915-1916

Date	White piculs	Yellow piculs	Total piculs
Export from 1st June to 29th Feb.	23,018	12,272	35,290
Mar. 3 Simbirsk, Russian Mail	—	34	34
,, 4 Iyo Maru, Japanese M.	23	—	23
,, 4 Atlantique, French M.	152	37	189
,, 4 Nankin, English Mail	192	152	344
,, 8 Canada Maru, Japanese Mail			
,, 10 Polava, Russian Mail	—	25	25
,, 11 Tamba Maru, Japanese Mail		35	— 35
,, 17 Simbirsk, Russian Mail	—	29	29
,, 17 Shinyo Maru, Japanese Mail		45	— 45
,, 18 Novara, English Mail	81	371	552
,, 18 Yokohama Maru, Japanese Mail		164	— 164
,, 24 Empress of Russian, Canadian Mail		230	— 230
,, 24 Poltava, Russian Mail	—	41	41
,, 25 Nore, English Mail	8	—	8
,, 31 Simbirsk, Russian Mail	—	5	5
,,1-31 Local Steamers	84	84	168
	—	—	—
Export from 1st June to 31st March.	24,132	13,050	37,182
Against corresponding period 1914-15	10,786	14,226	25,012
,, corresponding period 1913-14	27,530	18,594	46,124
,, corresponding period 1912-13	36,388	18,628	55,016
,, corresponding period 1911-12	31,432	11,478	42,910
,, corresponding period 1910-11	25,084	13,956	39,040
,, corresponding period 1909-10	28,740	14,557	43,302
,, corresponding period 1908-09	34,443	12,250	46,693
,, corresponding period 1907-08	25,637	11,893	37,530
,, corresponding period 1906-07	25,903	10,539	36,442
,, corresponding period 1905-06	22,601	10,715	33,316

	1915, 1916 piculs.
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	12,000
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	13,500
Settlements for America, White	12,500
	38,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	500
Yellow Silk	1,000
Visible Supply for season to date	39,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	500

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

is

A BRITISH COMPANY

with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with

THE HEAD OFFICE

Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87
Assurances in force... Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, apply to the

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND

The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tong Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHUEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
C. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... ,, 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris;, Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd,

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	$48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	,,	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4493.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ..	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

French Art Pays Heavy Toll To War---Rodin

By Auguste Rodin*

(*The World's Greatest Sculptor*)

Paris, March 18.—Art has paid a frightful tribute in blood and masterpieces to this war. While this is no time to give way to grief, when every ounce of French energy must be directed to driving the invader from France, it is impossible not to feel distressed at the thought that so many of the enthusiastic young Frenchmen who have fallen on the battlefield were promising artists, the realization of whose dreams would have made France still greater and more beautiful.

Alas, how also has our historic stone work suffered! The names of Louvain, Rheims, Ypres and Arras ring like a funeral dirge in my heart as I think of the shapeless masses of stone from which a few pounds of explosives have sufficed in a few seconds to wipe out all vestige of human art.

There has been wilful destruction by the Germans and we can not rest till we have piled up guns and munitions sufficient to drive them out. Before the war insufficient reverence and admiration were shown for our mediaeval cathedrals, climbing belfrays and inspired architecture. Too often profane hands have attempted to restore these works of art, but now every shell explosion in their midst echoes cruelly in our hearts, and after victory one result of the war will prove to be the revival of our affections for our national monuments. I firmly believe there will be a magnificent renaissance of art in France.

But in the meantime our sole business is to chase the enemy from our soil. There can be no relaxation of our military effort.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Thursday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$715 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$425 B.
North China	175.
Union of Canton	$945 x d.
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$167.
Hongkong Fire	$393 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 124.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	98s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17½ S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3 Sa.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$125 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 82.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85 S.
Hongkong Wharf	$78 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land.	Tls. 102 Sa.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 102 S.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½.
International	Tls. 75½.
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 38¾.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 86 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$115 S.
Green Island	$9.80 S.
Langkats	Tls. 31 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$15 Sa.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38.
Watson	$7.10 B.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 16½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.95 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4.80.
Consolidated	Tls. 4.45 B.
Dominion	Tls. 17 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 24¾.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 1.20 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 29 B.
Karan	Tls. 18½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 13½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20 B.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12 B.
Permata	Tls. 7¼.
Repah	Tls. 1½ B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.20 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.20 B.
Senawang	Tls. 22½ B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1.40.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.27½ Sa
Sungala	Tls. 3.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 14 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¼.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼
Taiping	Tls. 3 x d. B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13¾.
Tebong	Tls. 28 x d. B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 30 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 96 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 288¼.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Yunkee Road
Telephone No. 395

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for April 20 was 116 tons and for April 21, 107 tons."

N.Y.K. STOCKHOLDERS DISCUSS DIVIDENDS

General Finances Also Considered At a Meeting Held in Tokio

Tokio, Sunday, April 16.—A number of influential N.Y.K. shareholders, each having over 1,000 shares, held a meeting Friday afternoon in the Nihonbashi Club to discuss various questions concerning the company. It was believed that this meeting was for the movement to increase dividends, but those who met on Friday afternoon are reported to have discussed not only the question of dividends, but also more fundamental questions of relating to the finances of the company. They first took up the question of various reserve funds of the company and came to the conclusion that the existing condition of the ship's insurance fund and repair fund was proper and no change was necessary. But the reserve for depreciation should be increased in order to place the company on a better basis, they believe. At present 2 per cent. of a ship's value is set aside every half year. The whole amount of a ship's value may thus be recovered in 25 years.

But the shareholders who met Friday were of this opinion that 2.5 per cent. should be set aside for this every half year so that the company can be able to renew the ships in 20 years. They decided that they would urge the Board of Directors to make this change in the general meeting of the company.

Regarding the question of dividends they advocated that the dividend should be about 60 per cent. of the net profit on the ground that even the dividends of the Nippon Oil Company, Dai Nippon Brewery Company, O.S.K., T.K.K. and the Taiwan Sugar Refining Company in the past ten business terms averaged 79 per cent. of the net profits. On this calculation, these shareholders are of opinion that the company can distribute dividends of at least 15 per cent. per annum. They also discussed various other questions and decided that they would urge the Boards of Directors to adopt their decisions. In view of the majority of the influential shareholders represented and also of the reasonableness of these decisions, it is generally expected that the Board of Directors will adopt these decisions.

The net profit for the present term is estimated to exceed 8,000,000 yen. Reducing there from various reserves, bonuses and allowances for the officers, the company can easily pay 15 per cent. as regular dividends and 15 per cent. more as special dividend and still there will be a surplus of about 250,000 yen.—*Japan Advertiser.*

JAPAN IS IMPROVING TRADE AND FINANCE

Loan Redemption—War Purchases—Three Years' Trade Betterment

Commenting on the issue of Russian treasury bills to the value of 50,000,000 yen, the city editor of the London Morning Post says "the operation furnishes further evidence, if it were required, of the extent to which the economic position of Japan has improved during the last few years. In fact, while the position of many of the neutral countries has improved since the beginning of the war, Japan is the only belligerent country which, so far from adding to, has actually diminished its foreign and even its internal debt. This will be seen from the following short table, which gives the debt of Japan at the outbreak of war and at the present time:

National Debt of Japan at the outbreak of the War.

	Yen.
Internal	1,044,612,000
Foreign	1,485,554,000
Sterling Treasury Notes and Bills	39,052,000

Outstanding at present

	Yen.
Internal	1,021,441,000
Foreign	1,470,669,000
Sterling Treasury Bills.	7,861,000

With regard to the Sterling Treasury Notes and Bills for £4,000,000 referred to, it will be noted that £1,000,000 was repaid in February of 1915, the balance of £3,000,000 being renewed. The latter sum is being repaid by the proceeds of an internal loan, and the outstanding amount is now only £815,000, which will disappear altogether through cancellations on the 16th inst. and the 30th March next. Notwithstanding the addition to the total amount of internal debt by the £3,000,000 of the above mentioned internal issue, to redeem the sterling Treasury Bills, the application of the Sinking Fund in the domestic market has resulted a net reduction of £2,317,000 in the total amount of the internal debt since the war started. As regards the foreign debt, the net reduction is £1,500,000, but a further considerable reduction is expected through the Sinking Fund operation before the financial year closes on the 31st March next. As to the Bonds du Tresor, 1913, a great deal has been bought from the French, holders—some by the Japanese government and some by the Japanese investors, altogether amounting to 50,000,000fr. The Japanese government is expected to issue a further Internal Loan for the purpose of redeeming these bonds up to the amount of 100,000,000fr. When this operation will have been carried out, the total amount of foreign debt will have been still further reduced in addition to the result of the further application of the Sinking Fund above mentioned.

Japaneses Trade

While a good deal of the improvement in the economic position of Japan just referred to may be attributed to special war purchases of the last eighteen months, there has been a steady improvement going on in trade conditions for the past three years, and the position in this respect can be seen at a glance from the following table:

	Yen.
1913	
Imports	729,431,000
Exports	632,460,000
Excess of Imports	96,971,000
1914	
Imports	595,736,000
Exports	591,101,000
Excess of Imports	4,635,000
1915	
Imports	532,000,000
Exports	706,000,000
Excess of Exports	174,000,000

These are figures which speak for themselves, and explain the advance which has taken place in Japanese Bonds during the last few months.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for April 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL
Written by Arthur B. REEVE, the well-known novelist and the creator of the Craig Kennedy stories.
Tomorrow night showing 3rd and 4th Episodes, entitled:
"THE VANISHING JEWELS"
and
"THE FROZEN SAFE"
Four reels of the best serial yet screened.
Two complete Episodes, in novel form (illustrated), will appear in "The China Press" every Sunday

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest.
"TINY JIM AND HIS SISTER"
A beautiful Pathe-colour nature study.
"ON LEAVE"
A humorous comedy, played by Moritz.
"HER FRIEND THE BANDIT"
Keystone Comedy, full of laughs.
CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another screaming Comedy, entitled:
"THE MASQUERADER"

WHY are the doctors so busy? are the hospitals so full?

BECAUSE people will not be careful about their food, more especially the milk supply.

CARNATION CREAM

from contented cows

Is Absolutely Pure

The sleek, healthy cows that give the milk from which **Carnation Cream** is made, drink clear, pure, sparkling waters from the mountains of the North Pacific Coast.

The tins are hermetically sealed to ensure the wholesomeness of their contents.

Besides absolute purity and richness, the flavour of the Cream cannot be excelled.

Best for the Table **Best for Cooking**

In its Purity There's Safety

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

AMUSEMENTS

Victoria Theatre

"Something Absolutely New"

Miss Chee Toy

Chinese Prima Donna

The only Chinese Singer in the World who sings Popular American Songs.

Come and hear her tonight

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme For April 22nd and 23rd,

"THE IMPOSTOR"

Pathe's Film d'Art IN THREE PARTS, A fine production of human interest, showing some clever acting and excellent photography.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest.
"DEMON OF THE RAILS"
Hazards of Helen Series.
"WIFFLES AND HIS FAIR RELATIVES"
A film with M. Prince in one of his inimitable comedy characters.
"HE LOVED THE LADIES"
Keystone Comedy.
CHARLES CHAPLIN
The celebrated comedian in another farce comedy entitled:
"THE MASQUERADER"

VICTORIA THEATRE

COMMENCING SATURDAY, APRIL 22nd
WILL APPEAR NIGHTLY
MISS CHEE TOY
Chinese Prima Donna
The only Chinese Singer in the World who sings popular American Songs

Showing For Three Nights Only
"THE STATE SECRET"
A Wonderful Military Drama In Four Parts

NEW GRAPHIC
and
NEW KEYSTONE COMEDIES

OLYMPIC THEATRE

New Programme
For 22nd, 23rd and 24th April

New Selection of Pictures including
Four Episodes of the
Hazards of Helen Series
"HELEN'S SACRIFICE"
BROKEN TRAIN
WILD ENGINE
DEED OF DARING

New War Graphic
and
New Keystone Comedies

LYCEUM THEATRE

The New Bandman Opera & Comedy Co.
For a short season

Monday and Tuesday, April 24th and 25th
For the first time in Shanghai
(Cyril Maude's Great Triumph)
"GRUMPY"

Wednesday, April 26th
"THE CINEMA STAR"

Thursday and Friday, April 27th and 28th
For the first time in Shanghai
(The Great Daly's Theatre Success)
"BETTY"

Saturday, April 29th
For the first time in Shanghai
(The Rollicking Fun Creating Revue)
"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"

Prices..... $3, $2 & $1.

All Bookings now open at S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Commencing 9.15 p.m. sharp

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 21st, 22nd and 23rd April, 1916

A HIGHLY INTERESTING MELO-DRAMA
In Three Parts
"THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER"
Also Chaplin and Keystone Comedies.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Apr. 23	5 00*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Herri	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
May 1	0.00*	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
" 5	"	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Abernethy	Dollar Co.
" 6	"	San Francisco	Yucatan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
" 9	P.M	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. T. Co.
" 11	"	Seattle	Canada Maru	Jap.	Hori	A. T Co.
" 15	"	New York	Indramadi	Br.		B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
" 20	"	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.		Dodwell
" 21	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
" 21	noon	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
" 1	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
June 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co
" 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N Y K
" 9	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P O S
" 13	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N Y K
" 26	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Apr 23	A.M.	Japan Ports	Awa Maru	Jap.	Inatsu	N. Y. K.
" 25	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	Akamatzu	N. Y. K.
" 27	6.30*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	Yegin	N Y K
" 27	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	C'e M M
May 2	P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
" 2	10 30*	Moji, Kobe etc.	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sudzuki	N. Y. K.
" 7	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Shimidzu	N. Y. K.
" 9	P.M	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. T. Co.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Apr 26	D.L.	London via Cape	Nelcus	Br.	Maclean	B. & S.
May 1	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Namur	Fr.	Pollyeas	P. & O
" 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	Yarwood	B. & S.
" 3	10.30*	London via Cape	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
" 4	A.M.	London via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N. Y. K.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool	Ajax	Br.	McHutchon	B. & S.
" 8		Genoa, London	Merionethshire	Br.	Williams	J. M. & Co
" 10	P.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
" 13	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	Allen	B. & S.
" 14	7.00*	London via Cape	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Sawada	N.Y.K.
" 15	D.L.	London	Osnafa	Br.		P. & O.
" 15	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
" 16	P.M.	London via Ports	Glenlffer	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
" 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillera	Fr.	Magen	Cie M. M.
" 23	A.M.	London via Cape	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Shimidzu	N. Y. K.
" 28		London	City of Lincoln	Br.	Jenkens	S. Homes
" 29	9 30*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Heavington	P. & O.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
" 11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N. Y. K.
" 12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
" 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Apr 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
" 24	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 25	D.L.	Amoy Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	Bowan	B. & S.
" 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.
" 26	A.M.	Foochow	Hsean	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.N.Co
" 26	A.M.	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.S.N.Co
" 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
" 27	D.L.	Swatow	Hanyang	Br.	Rickett	B. & S.
May 2	8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Singan	Br.	Mills	B. & S.
" 4	"	Hongkong	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Apr 23	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	Butland	K.M.A.
" 23	noon	Tsingtao	Risai Maru	Jap.	mazato	S. M. B.
" 23	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Hangchow	Br.	Cain	B. & S.
" 25	7.00*	Dalny	Sasaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	J. M. B.
" 25	3 00	W.h.w. C'foo. T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
" 25	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo. T'sin	Koonshing	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.
" 26	"	Tientsin, Dalny	Koboku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
" 29	0.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Apr 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Malcolm	C.M.S.N.Co
" 24	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.SN.Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 25	M.N.	do	Sulwo	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
" 28	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.SN.Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Tachang Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. K. K.
" 27	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
" 28	M.N.	do	Tatoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. K. K.
" 28	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
" 29	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
May 2	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
" 3	M.N.	do	Ngankia	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Apr 12	Ningpo	Kiangtsan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwangtse	4681	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 21	Hongkong	Anhui	1855	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.	W T W
Apr 22	Japan	Anyo Maru	1345	Jap.	Yamamoto	FurikawaCo	
Apr 21	Japan	Chikugo Maru	448	Jap.	Akamatzu	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 22	Japan	Tenyo Maru	7265	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.	O W S B
Apr 22	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 22	Hankow	Luenho	1295	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co	
Apr 21	Hankow	Tachang Maru	1691	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
Apr 22	Hankow	Happing	981	Chi.	Henderson	H.Y.P.I&Co	
Apr 22	Foochow	Hsinfung	1235	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.S.NCo.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 22	Java	Tjilatjap	2472	Dut	Schermbeeb	H. C. T. Co.	
Apr 22	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	N'thembe	B. & S.	C N W
Apr 22	Swatow	Yusang	1122	Br.	Campbell	J. M. & Co	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 22	Hankow, etc.,	Loongwo	1759	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.
" 22	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	Sangster	C.M.SN.Co.
" 21	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	1392	Br.	Carnaghan	B & S
" 22	V'divostock via N'saki	Tver	1492	Rus.	Condaraki	K M A
" 22		Ningpo	1228	Br.	Sullah	B. & S.
" 23		Pakhoi	1227	Br.	Tucker	B. & S.
" 21		Chihli	1431	Br.	Lloyd	B. & S.
" 21	Tientsin	Volund	1114	Nor.	Hubert	K. M. A.
" 22		Matsura Maru	1043	Jap.	Okura	M S Co.
" 22	W.h.w. C'foo, T'sin	Shengking	1064	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
" 21	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	8883	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 22	Ningpo	Kiangtsan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
O W S B	Apr. 22	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
B H	Apr. 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	509	Day
P & O B I	Apr. 17	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	197	Growerton

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron, Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 22
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Helenus	Feb. 2
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
Knight Companion	Feb. 21
Machaon	Apr. 2
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Nore	Mar. 26
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Prostesilaus	Mar. 2
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Teresias	Apr. 9
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazone	Mar. 23
Atlantique	Mar. 5
Brisbane River	Mar. 25
Polynesien	Mar. 29

For Bombay

Malta**	Apr. 8
Nagoya**	Apr. 17
Novara**	Mar. 20

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Apr. 23
Empress of Asia	Apr. 22
Empress of Japan	Apr. 8
Hazel Dollar	Mar. 4
Kumi Maru	Apr. 9
Kamakura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
Manila Maru	Apr. 4
Sado Maru	Apr. 9
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Tamba Maru	Mar. 12
Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
Indra	Feb. 7
Indrashamba	Mar. 17
Netherby Hall	Apr. 22
St. Patrick	Feb. 27

For San Francisco, etc.

Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Antilochus	Apr. 8	June 3
Carnarvonshire		May 30
Cyclops	Mar. 8	May 3
Deucalion	Feb. 27	May 20
Hirano Maru		Apr. 28
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May. 15
Kashima Maru		Apr. 30
Katori Maru	Mar. 25	May. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Apr. 30
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 4
Malta**	Apr. 15	May 25
Mentor	Feb. 24	May 27
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Monmouthshire		Apr. 28
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 11
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 25
Nankin**	Mar. 18	Apr. 30
Nyanza	Apr. 15	May 29
Oanfa	Feb. 17	Apr. 24
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 8
Phemius		June 17
Pyrrhus	Feb. 25	Apr. 29
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Apr. 30
Tydeus	Apr. 15	June 11

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	May 19
Cordillere	May 5
Porthos	Mar. 19 Apr. 26

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Apr. 4	May 2
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20	May 20
Empress of Japan		June 9
Kamakura Maru		May 2
Monteagle	Mar. 18	Apr. 28
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bombay	Mar. 10	May 5
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Apr. 28
City of Lincoln	Feb. 26	Apr. 26
Eurybates	Mar. 2	May 10
Floridian		May 20
Linchuden	Dec. 25	Apr. 30
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	May 1
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	May 30
St. Bede		May 30

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Artremis	Mar. 7	May 10
Bandon	Feb. 25	Apr. 30

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Bessie Dollar		May 5
Canada Maru	Apr. 13	May 10
Manila Maru		June 4
Nippon Maru	Apr. 8	May 4
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22	June 3
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18	May 9

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, April 24, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, April 25, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freights or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtszepoo Wharf on Wednesday, April 26. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	U S A
Apr 8	Port Arthur	Arosan Maru	1221	Jap.	Suna	M.B.K.	W T W
Apr 16	Amoy	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M S.NCo	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 21	Hongkong	Awa Maru	3696	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.	W S W
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	S VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Apr 21	Japan	Chokyu Maru	1300	Jap.	Tani	M. B. Co.	
Apr 21	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.	W T W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Riekmers	1657	Ger.	Voerbeek	H D & Co.	U S A
Apr 14	C. of Name	Elezabett	4131	Nor	Berg	Wallem &Co	S IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Bense	H. D. & Co	10 p.
Apr 19	N'chwang	Fukuju Maru	1242	Jap.	Sokobu	M. B. K.	
Apr 20	Japan	Fushiki Maru	1149	Jap.	Tanaka	M.B.K.	OWSB
Apr 20	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2808	Jap.	Takano	N K K	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 19	Japan	Hakusi Maru	1434	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.	
Apr 21	Swatow	Hangchow	999	Br.	Meehan	B. & S.	
Apr 17	Tacoma	Javary	782	Am.	Bellock	B A. T.	P W E
Apr 17	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 20	Chefoo	Kungping	1742	Chi.	Howie	C.M.S N Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 20	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	Merrick	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Apr 21	Chefoo	Koonshing	1833	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Apr 21	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 21	Hongkong	Kiukiang	1228	Br.	Watt	B. & S.	
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Ratke	Meichers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Meichers	N G L B 1
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	Lyons	S. Oil Co.	S O C W
Apr 18	Hongkong	Perlonesthshire	2686	Br.	Williams	J. M. & Co	S H W
Apr 21	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 21	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. S. Co.	N.S.C.W.
Apr 21	Japan	Netherby Hall	2865	Br.	Jinks	J. Tomes	
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
Feb 4	Singapore	Patriot	1608	Fr.	Butland	Meller & Co	Y T P D
Apr 18	Chwangtao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	Larsen	K. M. A	K.M.A.W.
Apr 19	Vdivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	Heikel	R V F	9 p
Apr 19	Japan	Rensho Maru	369	Jap.	Takai	S. S.	
Apr 21	Tsingtao	Risai Maru	411	Jap.	Imazato	S.M.R.	S M R W
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	Artelt	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5448	Aus.	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Ching	S N Co	KNDW
Feb 1	Dalny	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Hudson	Meller & Co	Y T P D
Apr 4	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	754	Jap.	Kushida	S. S	Y T P D W
Apr 11	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	Sidney	B. & S.	W T W.
Apr 19	Dalny	Tensho Maru	747	Jap.	Kashima	S R. M.Co	
Apr 11	Hankow	Yuenkiang Maru	860	Jap.	Nurita	N.K.K.	O D
Apr 21	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	1937	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 21	Japan	Yodo Maru	1350	Jap.	Hashimoto	F. & Co.	

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
Have Regular Sailings to
CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY
and to
TIENTSIN DIRECT
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent.
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
1, Jinkee Road Telephone 319
(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jeety at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tatoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Oanfa left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon, on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai direct on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ningchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday at 10 a.m.

Silk carried by the N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru which sailed hence on March 12, arrived at New York via the Great Northern Railway on the 20th inst. at 1 p.m.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin with the London mail of March 23, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday morning the 28th instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.M.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Hongkong:—Mr. J. Whittall, Mr. F. B. Lynch, Mrs. H. Thornton and child, Mr. H. H. Gerardet, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Williams, Mr. Jose Maria Tavares, Mr. and Mrs. Fung Fook-tien, Mr. A. M. D'Souza, Mr. Ting Ju-sing, Mr. Lo King-kee, Mr. Lo Sin-kwok, Mr. A. Gomez, Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. C. F. Niles, Mr. Mase Friedman, Mr. Leon Friedman, Dr. R. McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Black, Mrs. Anna M. Campbell, Mr. F. P. Long, Miss. J. da Haney, Mr. G. H. Lomas, Mr. Li Chai-tong, Mr. E. Newhouse, Dr. and Mrs. G. Barbezins, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Murdock, Miss. Alice Murdock, Mr. R. B. Weatherill, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Franglin, Mrs. F. W. Pyle and child.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru from Seattle:—Mr. W. H. Hoyt, Mr. V. H. Vong, Mr. H. H. Remedios, Miss. E. Osmund, Mr. Chieh Tung, Mr. Carlkleman, Mr. W. S. Tsai, Mrs. M. P. M. Silva, Miss. M. J. G. Da Silva, Miss. Chieh Shih, Mr. K. Fugami, Mr. I. Nakamura, Mr. T. Shimidzu, Mr. Li Lin-hua, Mr. R. C. Faithfull, Mr. A. Kotos, Mr. Ma Chin-hsuan, Mr. Chi Jun-fu. In Transit:—Mr. T. Arima, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Russell and child, Mr. W. H. Davies, Miss. C. E. Macleish, Mr. H. Nakagawa, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Ball, Miss. M. Milne, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. D. E. Clancy, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. G. Perlira, Mrs. B. A. Kenuett, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Palmer, Mrs. B. Secor, Mrs. A. G. Mackay and child, Mr. E. Hutchinson, Mr. R. Taguchi, Mr. S. Orii, Mr D. Poggi, Mr. Kung Chin-shui, Mr. Teng Fu-yun, Mr. S. B. Brashear, Miss. F. A. Heras.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs L. Ladow and 2 children, Mr. S. Sakata, Mr. U. Fujishima.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mrs. Murich, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Horn, and Mr. Kejoke.

Per C. M. s.s. Hsinfung from Foochow:—Mr. Harris, Mr. Sterzda, Miss. Manders, Mrs. Zimm, Miss. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Mrs. Barclay, and Mrs. Shields.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mrs. Wakefield.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Pacific Service to Canada, U. S. & Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Monteagle	May 2
Empress of Russia	May 19
Empress of Japan	June 3
Empress of Asia	" 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	" 14
Empress of Japan	July 29
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11

For further information apply to
A. J. BLAISDELL
Gen. Agent, Pass. Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN,
Agent.
Tel. 1668
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads

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Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May	9
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June	3
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	21
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug.	18

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr. 28
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July. 11
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	*July 2
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents.
Telephone No. 3229. 83, Szechuen Road

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APRIL 24, JUNE 26, SEPT. 1.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 12 AUG. 18
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
'PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

For Sale by Auction

The Steam Tug "Peiho" as she now lies alongside the Hotung Bund, Tientsin. The particulars of this Tug are as follows:—

Length over-all ...99' 3"
Beam moulded ....17' 11"
Depth moulded ....12' 6"
Working Pressure..90 lbs.
Gross Tonnage Tons 137.12
C. Metres 388.05

The sale will take place on Saturday, the 29th April, 1916, at the Offices of the Undersigned, at 12 noon.

WILLIAM FORBES & CO.
Victoria Road,
Tientsin.
9138

THE LATEST!!!

Ladies' Black and White Silk Jerseys

(Also in many other shades)

Just Unpacked at

H. G. HILL & CO.
129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)

THE Shanghai Bon Marche

17 Nanking Road

CLOSING UP BUSINESS SALE

Just received Ladies' Hats from London & Paris

Now selling at Half Price

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary
6872

The Secret of Success in China

IF Y U HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality
6724

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館旅新新湖西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.
Telephone No. 591.
792

American Association

NOTICE to members of The American Association of China: The dinner in honor of Admiral Winterhalter will be given Wednesday, April 26th, at 8 o'clock, at the Astor House. Members who will attend, will please notify F. R. Sites, Treasurer, No. 4, The Bund.
9495

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. SCOTT, HARDING & Co., 6, Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th April, 1916, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th April to the 27th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 11th April, 1916.
9381

5½% Russian Internal Short Termed Loan of 1916 FOR Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.
9189

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz
Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz
Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
A133, Szechuen Road,

The Senawang Rubber Estates Co. Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38, Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1916, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st January, 1916, and transacting other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd of April to the 1st May both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Shanghai, 21st April, 1916.
Secretaries & General Managers.
9487

Chinese Hankow-Szechuen Government Railways, Hankow-Ichang Section

Tenders are invited for the Supply of 3 superheated steam Goods Engines.

Tenders to be sealed and to bear on the cover the address: Tenders for the Supply of Locomotives for the Chinese Hankow-Szechuen Railways (Hupeh Line: Hankow Ichang) are to be forwarded to the Director-General of the Han-Yueh-Chuan Government Railways at Hankow up to June 28th, 1916, at 6 p.m.

Tenders presented up to that date will be opened in the presence of the bidders at the Directorate-General at Hankow. Tenders having been called for also in Germany, France, Great Britain and U. S. A., for which the opening day has been fixed for June 28th, 1916, also, acceptance of tenders will take place and be published when result of tenders has been wired by these countries.

Specifications are to be had against payment of Mex. $5.00 at the Director-General's Office, Hankow.

JEME TIEN-YOW,
Director-General
for the
Managing Director of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway
Hupeh Line: Hankow-Ichang.
9470

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8853

Classified Advertisements

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
9261

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LADY gives lessons in English and conversation; will visit homes if required. Apply to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.
9313

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.
9277

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.
9278

GARAGES TO LET

GARAGE to let, at 77, Route Vallon, with electric light, water, telephone, taxes, and servants' quarters. Tls. 10 per month. Apply on premises.
9275

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.
9320

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN American, with college training and business experience and who speaks the Shanghai dialect, is open to employment at a good salary. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.
9475

A YOUNG lady, with knowledge of typing and general office work, is open to employment. Please apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.
9499-A-25

WANTED by a Chinese, position as clerk or interpreter. Has several years' experience in law office. First-class references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.
9493-A-27

RUBBER GOODS

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER, A.G.
SHANGHAI.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles				Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	6.35	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
						Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45
Mail 102	Mail 2					Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep.	Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.							
4.45	18.27		arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
						Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.		15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow dep.		11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Techow dep.		9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu dep.		6.30	9.00
7			221				8
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu arr.		6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Tsinanfu dep.		3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu dep.		1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59			dep. Yenchowfu arr.		0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55		378	dep. Lincheng dep.		22.10	10.02
17.46	9.03		421	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.		19.35	7.40
9							10
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu arr.		19.15	24.50
11.30	13.18		523	arr. Pengpu dep.		14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28			dep. Pengpu arr.		14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		601	dep. Chuchow dep.		11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		622	arr. Pukow dep.		9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.					Exp. 7.05	Fast
23.00	23.00		0	dep. Nanking Ferry Shanghai arr.		7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00		198	arr. Shanghai Line dep. Nanking dep.		23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.20	17.30	dep.	Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr.	Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	12.28	18.38	arr.	Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanziang..	8.02		9.31	10.56	1.29	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.50		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.58		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.00	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	9.02	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG .. arr.	8.57			10.22	2.37		5.48	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.75		
Nanziang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.99		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
9.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.37	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.51	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom 134-135a SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

Tuesday, the 25th inst,

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Bedroom Suites Central Tables, Book Cases, Roll Top Desks, Ladies' Desks, Office Chairs, Single & Double Beds, Black Wood Jardinieres, Ice Chests, Gramaphones and Records, Oliver Typewriter (nearly new), a few lots of E.-P. Ware etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

Notice to Mariners

No. 618.

China Sea.

British Government notification concerning the exercise by British warships of the right of visit and search of merchant vessels.

Under instructions from the Chinese Government the following extract from a communication from the British Government to the Chinese Government, dealing with the procedure of British warships in exercising the right of visit and search of merchant vessels is made public :

When it is the intention of the Commander of a warship to send an officer on board a merchant ship by day the following procedure will be adopted. A large red pennant will be hoisted by the warship exercising the right of visit and search. The hoisting of this pennant will be accompanied by the firing of a rocket. This will signify that the merchantship is to close the boat lowered by the warship whether the warship remains near the boat or not. The procedure to be followed by night will be the same as that by day except that two red Verys lights will be the signal for the merchantship to close the boat, which, where possible, will be illuminated by a search-light. When the weather precludes boarding, the ship of war will fire two green Verys lights, which will be the signal for the merchantship to lie-to till daylight.

The new arrangements will come into force immediately and will not be confined to any particular geographical area. Pending the lapse of a reasonable time for the new signals to become generally known His Majesty's ships will communicate with merchantships in the usual code in cases where it is found that the meaning of the signals is not understood.

The communication further states that any orders or signals to a merchant vessel should, for stated reasons of an urgent character, be implicitly and instantly obeyed; and that disregard of such orders will necessarily excite suspicion and may lead to the vessel being fired on.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 22nd April, 1916.

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
PILSENER 皮集 PILSENER 酒脾
ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors,

NAVAL CLUB

No. 10A and 10B.
Boone Road.

RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis desires to announce that he has opened on the premises of the Naval Club a restaurant under his personal supervision. The catering is in the hands of a thoroughly competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest quality supplied.

The premises have been entirely redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered for at moderate rates.

Specal rates for boarders.

A trial will convince you of best attention and quick service.

A. KOTSOMITIS,
Proprietor.

9468

KIANGWAN RACES

Saturday and Monday
(22nd and 24th April, 1916)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.45 p.m. Daily

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each Day obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club

9462

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin, Stearin, Phosphorus, Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc, Lead and Tungsten Ores.

9355

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090.? ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

ZUNG LEE & SONS

(W. Z. Zee & Sons—Est. 1895)

New and Large Stocks of

ROUND, FLAT AND SQUARE STEEL BARS

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private.

Broadway
(Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai.)

Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"

Please Take One
Shanghai-Nanking Railway
Easter Monday Excursion to SOOCHOW First-Class Return 4.00
Shanghai-Nan
Easter-Monday Excursion to SOOCHOW Second-Class Return 2.25
Shanghai-Nan
Easter Monday Excursion to SOOCHOW Third-Class Return $1.35

Special Express Train

WITH RESTAURANT CAR ATTACHED

REDUCED RETURN FARES

Shanghai North dep. 7.10
Soochow ..... arr. 8.40
Soochow ..... dep. 17.30
Shanghai North arr. 19.00

The above tickets at reduced rates will be available for this Special Train only.

Breakfast $1.00 and Tea $0.50 will be served on the Train.

Accommodation strictly limited.

Book early or you will be too late.

Do not miss this opportunity of spending a whole day in the country, amongst the hills surrounding the beautiful Ta Hu Lake.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager.

Shanghai North, Telephone 900, or to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, Tel. No. 2203.

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE

The National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic of China (1914)

$16,000,000 and Supplementary Issue of $8,000,000.

AND

The National Loan of the Fourth Year of the Republic of China (1915)

$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two Loans are hereby notified that the Interest Instalments for the month of April, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand ($120,000)—$240,000 in all—have been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 17th April, 1916.

9496

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th April to the 3rd May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
General Managers.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1916.

9478

FOR SALE

If you have an old **SEWING MACHINE** of **any make,** and wish to buy a new one, we will make you a liberal allowance for it.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Sales Department,
'Phone 2736, P.474, Nanking Road, and 2 a, Huining Road.

9444

BANK HOLIDAYS

THE Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 21st, 22nd and 24th April, on account of the Easter Holidays.

9460

Weather permitting, the Tombstone Competition (postponed from Saturday, 22nd April) will be played at Kiangwan, on Monday, 24th April.

9508

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, large, well-furnished rooms, verandah and bathrooms attached, excellent cuisine, moderate price. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens. 9264

TO LET, extra large furnished room, with separate bathroom and verandah, facing south, exceptionally cool in the summer, $22 per month. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS. 9490-A-23

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber. 9180

MISCELLANEOUS

EXPERIENCED Merchant, with first-class American and European connections for Chinese manufactured goods and general exports, wishes to hear of educated Chinese who is willing to finance the business and take active part in it. Capital required 30-50,000 Taels. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS. 9479-A-26

AUCTION BRIDGE. An expert at the game, of some local reputation, will undertake the instruction of a few select classes of four, at ten dollars per hour. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS. 9464-A-23

LOST

$50.00 REWARD. Lost on Friday, the 21st inst., between Quinsan Gardens and Hongkew Recreation Ground, half-moon shaped diamond brooch. Finder will be paid the above reward on returning same to Mrs. Widler, 8, Quinsan Gardens. 9506-A-25

APARTMENTS WANTED

BRITON requires self-contained flat of two rooms with kitchen. Replies must state terms, to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS. 9504-A-23

SITUATIONS VACANT

REQUIRED, expert photographer to travel: European or Chinese speaking English, pleasant remunerative post for capable man. Apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS. 9507-A-26

LITERARY MAN required immediately, with managerial ability and energy. Must be prepared to travel. Apply, stating salary required, etc. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS. 9507-A-26

WANTED: a teacher to teach higher mathematics in a college of this country. Chinese preferred. Please apply, stating qualifications and past experience, to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS. 9474-A-25

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st, 1916. Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169. 9276

TO LET, fully furnished housekeeping flat, near Bubbling Well terminal. Pleasant location. Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS. 9481-A-25

TO LET, large house, containing 10 large rooms, 6 small rooms, large dining-room and reception rooms. Suitable for hotel or boarding house. Cheap rent. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS. 9455-A-23

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st, 1916. Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169. 9448-A-16

GODOWN TO LET

A SMALL godown, in Central district, close to Nanking Road, low rental. Apply to Olivier Building, 18, Nanking Road. 'Phones 1930 and 1536. 9491-A-21

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: 4-cylinder Limousine Studebaker. First-class running order. Body, 1916 model. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS. 9509-A-28

FOR SALE, Remington No. 7 model typewriter. Little used. Thoroughly overhauled this week. A good machine for office work. Price Tls. 50. Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS. 9488-A-23

WANTED: two well-bred Pekingese male pups. Correspond with U.S.P.O. Box 552. 9492-A-27

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow. 8886

FOR SALE, one Ford touring car; as good as new; one full-sized billiard table; one Victor Victrola, cheap. Owner going home. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS. 9453-A-23

FOR SALE, Ford landaulette, latest town model, with all accessories, only used six months, price Tls. 1750. Apply A. B., Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS. 9501-A-25

WANTED, second-hand Overland touring car, or car of similar type. Apply X.Y.Z., Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS. 9501-A-25

CARDAN mono-cyclecar for sale. First-class running order. Bargain price. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS. 9480-A-22

FOR SALE, as a going concern, an old-established private hotel in good locality. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 115, THE CHINA PRESS. 9454-A-23

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11

Smart People by Noted Artists No. 5

Mrs. T. Oakleigh Rhinelander

From Paintings by Louis Mack

Photographs by Hagelstein Bros.

Mrs. Robert E. Todd and Daughter

Miss Juliet Breitung

READ It Here Now---Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Written by Arthur B. Reeve

The Well-Known Novelist and the Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories

Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. Goddard

Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

Introducing **Miss Pearl White, Mr. Arnold Daly and "Craig Kennedy"**

The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction

Everything you read here today you can see in fascinating Pathe Motion Pictures at the Apollo Theatre this week. Next Sunday another chapter of "The Exploits of Elaine" and new Pathe reels.

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

THE New York Police are mystified by a series of murders of prominent men. The principal clue to the murderer is the warning letter which is sent the victims, signed with a "clutching hand." The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. What Kennedy accomplishes is told by his friend Jameson, a newspaper man.

One of the criminals steals into Elaine's room at night, puts her under the influence of the twilight sleep drug, and forces her to write a letter dismissing Kennedy.

CHAPTER III

BANGING away at my typewriter the next day, in Kennedy's laboratory, I was startled by the sudden, insistent ringing of the telephone near me.

"Hello," I answered, for Craig was at work at his table, trying still to extract some clue from the slender evidence thus far elicited in the Dodge mystery.

"Oh, Mr. Kennedy," I heard an excited voice over the wire reply, "my friend, Susie Martin, is here. Her father has just received a message from that Clutching Hand and——"

"Just a moment, Miss Dodge," I interrupted. "This is Mr. Jameson."

"Oh!" came back the voice, breathless and disappointed. "Let me have Mr. Kennedy—quick."

I had already passed the telephone to Craig and was watching him keenly as he listened over it. The anticipation of a message from Elaine did not fade, yet his face grew grave as he listened.

He motioned to me for a pad and pencil that lay near me.

I handed him paper and pencil.

"All right now, Miss Dodge, go ahead."

As he wrote he indicated to me by his eyes that he wanted me to read. I did so:

Sturtevant Martin, Jeweler,

No. 739½ Fifth Avenue, New York City:

Sir—As you have failed to deliver the $10,000, I shall rob your main diamond case at exactly noon today.

"Thank you, Miss Dodge," continued Kennedy, laying down the pencil. "Yes, I understand perfectly—signed by that same Clutching Hand. Let me see," he pondered, looking at his watch. "It is now just about half-past 11. Very well. I shall meet you and Miss Martin at Mr. Martin's store directly."

A remarkable scene greeted us as we entered the famous jewelry shop. Involuntarily I drew back. Squarely in front of us a man had suddenly raised a revolver and levelled it at us.

"Don't!" cried a familiar voice. "That is Mr. Kennedy!"

Just then, from a little knot of people, Elaine Dodge sprang forward with a cry and seized the gun.

Kennedy turned to her, apparently not half so much concerned about the automatic that yawned at him as about the anxiety of the pretty girl who had intervened. The too eager plain clothes man lowered the gun sheepishly.

Sturtevant Martin was a typical, society business man, quietly but richly dressed. He was inclined to be pompous and affected a pair of rather distinguished looking side whiskers.

Martin himself was evidently very nervous and very much alarmed. Indeed, no one could blame him for that. Merely to have been singled out by this amazing master criminal was enough to cause panic. Already he had engaged detectives, prepared for whatever might happen, and they had advised him to leave the diamonds in the counter, clear the store and let the crooks try anything, if they dared.

In spite of the excitement, Kennedy quietly examined the showcase, which was, indeed, a veritable treasure store of brilliants. Then, with a keen scrutinizing glance, he looked over the police and detectives gathered around. There was nothing to do now but wait, as the detectives had advised.

I looked at a large antique grandfather's clock which was standing near by. It now lacked scarcely a minute of 12.

Slowly the hands of the clock came nearer together at noon.

We all gathered about the showcase, with its glittering hoard of wealth, forming a circle at a respectful distance.

Martin pointed nervously at the clock.

In deep-lunged tones the clock played the chords written, I believe, by Handel. Then it began striking.

As it did so Martin involuntarily counted off the strokes, while one of the plain clothes men waved his shotgun in unison.

Martin finished counting.

Nothing had happened.

We all breathed a sigh of relief.

Suddenly came a rending and crashing sound. It seemed as if the very floor on which we stood was giving away.

The showcase, with all its priceless contents, went smashing down into the cellar below.

The flooring beneath the case had been cut through

All crowded forward, gazing at the black yawning cavern. A moment we hesitated, then gingerly craned our necks over the edge.

Down below three men, covered with smocks and their faces hidden by masks, had knocked the props away from the ceiling of the cellar, which they had sawed almost through at their leisure, and the showcase had landed eight or ten feet below, shivered into a thousand bits.

A volley of shots whizzed past us, and another. While one crook was hastily stuffing the untold wealth of jewels into a burlap bag the others had drawn revolvers and were firing up through the hole in the floor desperately.

Martin, his detectives and the rest of us, fell back from the edge of the chasm hastily to keep out of range of the hail of bullets.

"Look out!" cried some one behind us before we could recover from our first surprise and return the fire.

One of the desperadoes had taken a bomb from under his smock, lighted if and thrown it up through the hole in the floor.

It sailed up over our heads and landed near our little group on the floor, the fuse sputtering ominously.

Kennedy had pushed his way past us and picked up the deadly infernal machine in his bare hands.

He was cooly holding it, allowing the fuse to burn down closer to the explosion point.

It was now within less than an inch of sure death.

Suddenly he raised it and hurled the deadly thing down through the hole.

"Leave the store—quick!" rang out Kennedy's voice.

We backed away as fast as those behind us would permit, Kennedy and Bennett were the last to leave, in fact, paused at the door.

Down below the crooks were beating a hasty retreat through a secret entrance which they had effected.

"The bag! The bag!" we could hear one of them bellow.

"The bomb—run," cried another voice gruffly.

A second later came an ominous silence. The last of the three must have fled.

The explosion that followed lifted us fairly off our feet. A great puff of smoke came belching up through the hole, followed by the crashing of hundreds of dollars' worth of glassware in the jewelry shop as fragments of stone, brick and mortar and huge splinters of wood were flung with tremendous force in every direction from the miniature volcano.

As the smoke from the explosion cleared away Kennedy could be seen, the first to run forward.

Meanwhile Martin's detectives had rushed down a flight of back stairs that led into a coal cellar. With coal shovels and bars, anything they could lay hands on, they attacked the door that opened forward from the coal cellar into the front basement where the robbers had been.

A moment Kennedy and Bennett paused on the brink of the abyss which the bomb had made, waiting for the smoke to decrease. Then they began to climb down cautiously over the piled up wreckage.

The explosion had set the basement afire, but the fire had not gained much headway by the time they reached the basement. Quickly Kennedy ran to the door into the coal cellar and opened it.

From the other side Martin, followed by the police and the detectives, burst in.

"Fire!" cried one of the policemen, leaping back to turn in an alarm from the special apparatus upstairs.

All except Martin began beating out the flames, using such weapons as they already held in their hands to batter down the door.

To Martin there was one thing paramount—the jewels.

In the midst of the confusion Elaine, closely followed by her friend, Susie, made her way fearlessly into the stifle of smoke down the stairs.

"There are your jewels, Mr. Martin," cried Kennedy, kicking the precious burlap bag with his foot as if it had been so much ordinary merchandise, and turning toward what was in his mind the most important thing at stake—the direction taken by the agents of the Clutching Hand.

"Thank heaven!" ejaculated Martin, fairly pouncing on the bag and tearing it open. "They didn't get away with them—after all!" he exclaimed, examining the contents with satisfaction. "See—you must have frightened them off at just the right moment when you sent the bomb back at them."

Elaine and Susie pressed forward eagerly as he poured forth the sparkling stream of gems, intact.

"Wasn't it just simply wonderful!" I heard Susie whisper to Elaine.

Elaine did not answer. She had eyes or ears for nothing now in the melee but Kennedy.

* * *

Events were moving rapidly.

The limousine had been standing innocently enough at the curb near the corner, with the taxicab close behind it.

Less than ten minutes after they had entered, three well-dressed men came out of the vacant shop, apparently from the tailor's above, and climbed leisurely into their car.

As the last one entered, he half turned to the taxicab driver, hiding from passersby the sign of the Clutching Hand, which the taxicab driver returned in the same manner. Then the big car whirled up the avenue.

All this we learned later from a street sweeper who was at work near by.

Down below, while the police and detectives were putting out the fire, Kennedy was examining the wall of the cellar, looking for spots where the crooks had escaped.

"A secret door!" he exclaimed, as he paused after tapping along the wall to determine its character. "Your can see how the force of the explosion has loosened it."

Sure enough, when he pointed it out to us, it was plainly visible. One of the detectives picked up a crowbar and others, still with the hastily selected implements they had seized to fight the fire, started in to pry it open.

As it yielded Kennedy pushed his way through. Elaine, always utterly fearless, followed. Then the rest of us went through.

There seemed to be nothing, however, that would help us in the cellar next door, and Kennedy mounted the steps of a stairway in the rear.

The stairway led to a sort of storeroom, full of barrels and boxes, but otherwise characterless. When I arrived Kennedy was gingerly holding up the smocks which the crooks had worn.

"We're on the right trial," commented Elaine as he showed them to her "but where do you suppose the owners are?"

Craig shrugged his shoulders and gave a quick look about. "Evidently they came in from and went away by the street," observed, hurrying to the door, followed by Elaine.

On the sidewalk he gazed up the avenue; then catching sight of the street cleaner, called to him.

"Yes, sor," replied the man, stolidly, looking up from his work. "I see three gintlemen come out and get into an automobile."

"Which way did they go?" asked Kennedy.

For answer the man jerked his thumb over his shoulder in the general direction uptown.

"Did you notice the number on the car?" asked Craig, eagerly.

The man shrugged his shoulders blankly.

With keen glance, Kennedy strained his eyes. Far up the avenue he could descry the car threading its way in and out among the others, just about disappearing.

A moment later Craig caught sight of the vacant taxicab and crooked his finger at the driver, who answered promptly by cranking his engine.

"You saw that limousine standing here?" asked Craig.

"Yes," nodded the chauffeur, with a show of alertness.

"Well, follow it," ordered Kennedy, jumping into the cab.

"Yes, sir."

Craig was just about to close the door when a slight figure flashed past us and a dainty foot was placed on the step.

"Please, Mr. Kennedy," pleaded Elaine, "let me go. They may lead to my father's slayer."

She said it so earnestly that Craig could scarcely have resisted if he had wanted to do so.

A moment later he and Elaine were gone.

Bennett and I looked about.

"There are a couple of cabs—down there," I pointed out at the other end of the block. "I'll take one, you take the other."

Followed by a couple of the detectives, I jumped into the first one I came to, excitedly telling the driver to follow Kennedy's taxi directing him with my head out of the window.

Who, besides Bennett, went in the other car I don't know, but it made no difference, for we soon lost them. Our driver, however, was a really clever fellow. Far ahead now we could see the limousine drive around a corner, making a dangerous swerve. Kennedy's cab followed, skidding dangerously near a pole.

I was peering ahead over the driver's shoulder, the window down, trying to direct him, when we approached a fork in the road. Here was a dilemma which must be decided at once, rightly or wrongly.

As we neared the crossroad I gave an involuntary exclamation. Beside the road, almost on it, lay the figure of a man. Our driver pulled up with a jerk and I was out of the car in an instant.

There lay Kennedy! Some one had black-jacked him. He was groaning and just beginning to show signs of consciousness as I bent over.

"What's the matter, old man?" I asked, helping him to his feet.

He looked about dazed a moment, then seeing me and comprehending, he pointed excitedly, but vaguely.

"Elaine!" he cried. "They've kidnapped Elaine!"

What had really happened, as we learned later from Elaine and others, was that when the crossroads was reached the three crooks in the limousine had stopped long enough to speak to an accomplice stationed there, acording to their plan for a get-away.

When, a few minutes later, Kennedy and Elaine had approached the fork, their driver had slowed up, as if in doubt which way to go. Craig had stuck his head out of the window, as I had done, and, seeing the cross-roads, had told the chauffeur to stop. There stood the hobo.

"Did a car pass here, just now—a big car?" called Craig.

The man put his hand to his ear, as if only half comprehending.

"Which way did the big car go?" repeated Kennedy.

The hobo approached the taxicab sullenly, as if he had a grudge against cars in general.

One question after another elicited little that could be construed as intelligence. If Craig had only been able to see, he would have found out that, with his back toward the taxicab driver, the hobo held one hand behind him and made the sign of the Clutching Hand, glancing surreptitiously at the driver to catch the answering sign, while Craig gazed earnestly up the two roads.

At last Craig gave him up as hopeless. "Well—go ahead—that way," he indicated, picking out the most likely road.

The driver got out and tried to crank the engine. Again and again he turned it over, but somehow it refused to start. Then he lifted the hood and began to tinker.

"What's the matter," asked Craig impatiently jumping out and bending over the engine, too.

Kennedy looked the car over hastily. "I can't see anything wrong," he frowned.

"Well, there is," growled the driver.

Precious minutes were speeding away as they argued. Finally with his characteristic energy, Kennedy put the taxicab driver aside.

"Let me try it," he said. "Miss Dodge, will you arrange that spark and throttle?"

Elaine, equal to anything, did so, and Craig bent down and cranked the engine. It started on the first spin.

"See!" he exclaimed. "There wasn't anything, after all."

He took a step toward the taxicab.

"Mr. Kennedy—look out!" cried Elaine.

Craig turned. But it was too late. The rough looking fellow had wakened to life. Suddenly he stepped up behind Kennedy with a black-jack. As the heavy weight descended Craig crumpled up on the ground unconscious.

With a scream, Elaine turned and started to run. But the chauffeur seized her arm.

The rough fellow, with an oath, seized her and dragged her into the taxicab. "Go ahead!" he growled, indicating the road.

And away they sped, leaving Kennedy unconscious on the side of the road, where we found him.

* * *

"What are we to do?" I asked helplessly of Kennedy, when we had at last got him on his feet.

I thought perhaps the blow had affected him and leaned over to see what he was doing. Instead, he was studying the marks made by the tire of the Clutching Hand cab. Very decidedly, there in the road, the little anti-skid marks on the tread of the tire showed—some worn, some cut—but with each revolution the same marks reappearing unmistakably. More than that, it was an unusual make of tire. Craig was actuallly studying the finger prints, so to speak, of an automobile!

More slowly now and carefully, we proceeded, for a mistake meant losing the trail of Elaine. Kennedy absolutely refused to get inside our cab, but clung tightly to a metal rod outside while he stood on the running board—now straining his eyes along the road to catch any faint glimpse of either taxi or limousine, or the dust from them, now gazing intently at the ground following the finger print of the taxicab that was carrying off Elaine. All pain was forgotten by him now in the intensity of his anxiety for her.

At last Kennedy stopped the cab and slowly directed the driver to veer into an open space that looked peculiarly lonesome. Near it stood a one-story brick factory building, closed, but not abandoned.

As I looked about at the unattractive scene, Kennedy already was down on his knees in the dirt again, studying the tire marks. They were all confused showing that the taxicab we were following had evidently backed in and turned several times before going on.

Laboriously he was following the course of the cars in the open space, when the one word escaped him. "Footprints!"

He was up and off in a moment, before we could imagine what he

Elaine Being Rescued From the Tank Where the Criminals Imprisoned Her

was after. We had got out of the cab, and followed him as, down to the very shore of a sort of bay he went. There lay a rusty, discarded boiler on the beach, half submerged in the rising tide. At this tank the footprints seemed to go right down the sand and into the waves, which were slowly obliterating them. Kennedy gazed out as if to make out a possible boat on the horizon where the cove widened out.

"Look!" I cried.

Further down the shore, a few feet, I had discovered the same prints, going in the opposite direction, back toward the place from which we had just come. I started to follow them, but soon found myself alone. Kennedy had paused beside the old boiler.

"What is it?" I asked, retracing my steps.

He did not answer, but seemed to be listening. We listened also. There certainly was a most peculiar noise inside that tank.

Was it a muffled scream?

Kennedy reached down and picked up a rock, hitting the tank a resounding blow. As the echo died down, he listened again.

Yes, there was a sound—a scream perhaps—a woman's voice faint, but unmistakable.

I looked at his face inquiringly. Without a word I read in it the confirmation of the thought that had flashed into my mind.

Elaine Dodge was inside!

* * *

First had come the limousine, with its three bandits, to the spot fixed on as a rendezvous. Later had come the taxicab. As it hove into sight, the three well-dressed crooks had drawn revolvers, thinking perhaps the plan for getting rid of Kennedy might possibly have miscarried. But the taxicab driver and the rough-faced fellow had reassured them with the sign of the Clutching Hand, and the revolvers were lowered.

As they parleyed hastily, the rough-neck and the fake chauffeur lifted Elaine out of the taxi. She was bound and gagged.

"Well, now we've got her, what shall we do with her?" asked one.

"Whe'd better leave her somewhere here," remarked on of the better-dressed three. "I don't think the chief wants us to kill her—yet," he added, with an ominous glance at Elaine, who in spite of threats was not cowed, but was vainly struggling at her bonds.

"Well, where shall it be?" asked another.

They looked about.

"See," cried the third. "See that old boiler down there at the edge of the water? Why not put her in there? No one'll ever think to look in such a place."

Down by the water's edge, where he pointed, lay a big boiler, such as is used on stationary engines, with its end lapped by the waves.

With a hasty expression of approval, the rough-neck picked Elaine up bodily, still struggling vainly, and together they carried her, bound and gagged, to the tank. The opening, which was toward the water, was small, but they managed, roughly, to thrust her in.

A moment later and they had rolled up a huge boulder against the small entrance, bracing it so that it would be impossible for her to get out from the inside. Then they drove off hastily.

Inside the old boiler lay Elaine, still bound and gagged. If she could only scream! Some one might hear. She must get help. There was water in the tank. She managed to lean up inside it, standing as high as the walls would allow her, trying to keep her head above the water.

Frantically, she managed to loosen the gag. She screamed. Her voice seemed to be bound around by the iron walls as was she herself. She shuddered. The water was rising—had reached her chest, and was still rising, slowly, inexorably.

What should she do? Would no one hear her? The water was up to her neck now. She held her head as high as she could and screamed again.

What was that? Silence? Or was some one outside?

* * *

Coolly, in spite of the emergency, Kennedy took in the perilous situation.

The lower end of the boiler, which was on a slant on the rapidly

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

shelving beach, was now completely under water and impossible to get at. Besides, the opening was small, too small.

Kennedy gazed about frantically and his eye caught the sign on the factory:

OXYACETYLENE WELDING CO.

"Come, Walter!" he cried, running up the shore.

A moment later, breathless, we reached the doorway. It was, of course, locked. Kennedy whipped out his revolver and several well-directed shots through the keyhole smashed the lock. We put our shoulders to it and swung the door open, entering the factory.

There was not a soul about, not even a watchman. Hastily we took in the place, a forge and a number of odds and ends of metal sheets, rods, pipes and angles.

Beside a work bench stood two long cylinders, studded with bolts.

"That's what I'm looking for," exclaimed Craig. "Here, Walter, take one. I'll take the other—and the tubes—and"——

He did not pause to finish, but seized up a peculiar shaped instrument, like a huge hook, with a curved neck and sharp beak. Really it was composed of two metal tubes which ran into a cylinder or mixing chamber above the nozzle, while parallel to them ran another tube with a nozzle of its own.

We ran, for there was no time to lose. As nearly as I could estimate it, the water must now be slowly closing over Elaine.

"What is it?" I asked, as he joined up the tubes from the tanks to the peculiar hoodlike apparatus he carried.

"An oxyacetylene blowpipe," he muttered back, feverishly working. "Used for welding and cutting, too," he added.

With a light he touched the nozzle. Instantly a hissing, blinding flame-needle made the steel under it incandescent. The terrific heat from one nozzle made the steel glow. The stream of oxygen from the second completely consumed the hot metal. And the force of the blast carried a fine spray of disintegrated metal before it. It was a brilliant sight. But it was more than that. Through the very steel itself, the flame, thousands of degrees hot, seemed to eat its way in a fine line, as if it were a sharp knife cutting through ordinary cardboard.

He was actually cutting out a huge hole in the still exposed surface of the tank—all around, except for a few inches, to prevent the heavy piece from falling inward.

As Kennedy carefully bent toward the section of the tank which he had cut, he quickly reached down and lifted Elaine unconscious out of the water.

Kennedy worked frantically to revive her.

At last, slowly, the color seemed to return to her pale lips. Her eyelids fluttered. Then her great, deep eyes opened.

As she looked up and caught sight of Craig bending anxiously over her, she seemed to comprehend. For a moment both were silent. Then Elaine reached up and took his hand.

There was much in the look she gave him—admiration, confidence—love itself.

Heroics, however, were never part of Kennedy's frank make-up. The fact was that her admiration, even though not spoken, plainly embarrassed him. Yet he forgot that as he looked at her lying there, frail and helpless.

He stroked her forehead gently, laying back the wet ringlets of her hair.

"Craig," she whispered, "you—you've saved my life!"

Her tone was eloquent.

"Elaine," he whispered, still gazing down into her wonderful eyes, "the Clutching Hand shall pay for this! It is a fight to the finish between us!"

CHAPTER IV

KENNEDY swung open the door of our taxicab as we pulled up, safe at last, before the Dodge mansion, after the rescue of Elaine from the brutal machinations of the Clutching Hand.

Bennet was on the step of the cab in a moment, and together, one on each side of Elaine, they assisted her out of the car and up the steps to the house.

Elaine's Aunt Josephine was waiting for us in the drawing room, very much worried. The dear old lady was quite scandalized as Elaine excitedly told of the thrilling events that had just taken place.

"And to think they—actually—carried you! she exclaimed, horrified, adding, "And I not"——

"But Mr. Kennedy came along and saved me just in time," interrupted Elaine with a smile. "I was well chaperoned!"

"Come into the library!" she cried gayly, taking his arm. "I've something to show you."

Where the old safe, which had been burnt through, had stood, was now a brand-new safe of the very latest construction and design—one of those globular safes that look and are so formidable.

"Here is the new safe," she pointed out brightly. It is not only proof against exposives, but between the plates is a lining that is proof against thermit and even that oxyacetylene blowpipe by which you rescued me from the old boiler. It has a time lock too, that will prevent it being opened at night, even if any one should learn the combination."

They stood before the safe a moment, and Kennedy examined it closely with much interest.

"Wonderful!" he admired.

Bennett, Aunt Josephine and myself were talking earnestly as Elaine and Craig returned.

"Well," said Bennett, glancing at his watch and rising as he turned to Elaine, "I'm afraid I must go now."

He crossed over to where she stood and shook hands. There was no doubt that Bennett was very much smitten by his fair client.

"Goodby, Mr. Bennett" she murmured, "and I thank you so much for what you have done for me today."

But there was something lifeless about the words. She turned quickly to Craig, who had remained standing.

"Must you go, too, Mr. Kennedy?" she asked, noticing his position.

"I'm afraid Mr. Jameson and I must get back on the job before this Clutching Hand gets busy again," he replied reluctantly.

"Oh, I hope you—we get him soon!" she exclaimed, and there was nothing lifeless about the way she gave Craig her hand, as Bennett, he and I left a moment later.

When we approached our door, now, Craig paused. By pressing a little concealed button he caused a panel in the wall outside to loosen, disclosing a small, box-like plate in the wall underneath.

It was about a foot long and perhaps four inches wide. Through it ran a piece of paper which unrolled from one coil and wound up on another, actuated by clockwork. Across the blank white paper ran an ink line traced by a stylographic pen, such as I had seen in mechnical pencils used in offices, hotels, banks and such places.

"What is it?" I asked.

"A new kinograph," he replied, still gazing carefully at the rolled up part of the paper. I have installed it because it registers every footstep on the floor of our apartment. We can't be too careful with this Clutching Hand. I want to know whether we have had any visitors or not in our absence. This straight line indicates that we have not.

We entered and I fell to work at the fore-mentioned typewriter on a special Sunday story that I had been forced to neglect. I was not so busy, however, that I did not notice out of the corner of my eye that Kennedy had taken from its cover Elaine Dodge's picture and was gazing at it ravenously.

He tried it on the mantel. That wouldn't do. At last he held it up beside a picture of Galton, I think, of finger-print and eugenics fame, who hung on the wall directly opposite the fireplace. Hastily he compared the two. Elaine's picture was precisely the same size.

Next he tore out the picture of the scientist and threw it carelessly into the fireplace. Then he placed Elaine's picture in its place and hung it up again, standing off to admire it.

He stopped a moment before the photograph, looked at it fixedly. Then he started his methodical walk again, hesitated, and went over to the telephone, calling a number which I recognized.

"She must have been pretty well done up by her experience," he said apologetically, catching my eye. "I was wondering if—hello! oh, Miss Dodge—I—er—I—er—just called up to see if you were all right."……

A musical laugh rippled over the telephone. "Yes, I'm all right, thank you, Mr. Kennedy—and I put the package you sent me into the safe, but"——

"Package?" frowned Craig. "Why, I sent you no package, Miss Dodge. In the safe?"

"Why, yes, and and the safe is all covered with moisture—and so cold."

"Yes. I have been wondering if it is all right. In fact, I was going to call you up, only I was afraid you'd think I was foolish."

"I shall be right over," he answered hastily, clapping the reciever back on its hook. "Walter," he added, seizing his hat and coat, "come on—hurry!"

"It could not have been long after we left Miss Dodge, late in the afternoon, that Susie Martin, who had been quite worried over our long absence after the attempt to rob her father, dropped in on Elaine. Wide-eyed, she had listened to Elaine's story of what had happened.

"And you think this Clutching Hand has never recovered the incriminating papers that caused him to murder your father?" asked Susie.

Elaine shook her head. "No. Let me show you the new safe I've bought. Mr. Kennedy thinks it wonderful."

At that very moment, if they had known it, the Clutching Hand, with his sinister, masked face, was peering at the two girls from the other side of the portieres.

Susie rose to go and Elaine followed her to the door. No sooner had she gone than the Clutching Hand came from behind the curtains. He gazed about a moment, then, moving over to the safe about which the two girls had been talking, stealthily examined it.

He must have heard some one coming, for, with a gesture of hate at the safe itself, as though he personified it, he slipped back of the curtains again.

Elaine had returned, and as she sat down at the desk to go over some ppers which Bennett had left relative to setting up the estate, the masked intruder stealthily and silently withdrew.

"A package for you, Miss Dodge," announced Michael later in the evening, as Elaine, in her dainty evening gown, was still engaged in going over the papers. He carried it in his hands rather gingerly.

"Mr. Kennedy sent it, ma'am. He says it contains clues, and will you please put it in the new safe for him."

Elaine took the package eagerly and examined it. Then she pulled upon the little round door of the globular safe.

"It must be getting cold out, Michael," she remarked. "This package is as cold as ice."

"It is, ma'am," answered Michael, deferentially, with a sidelong glance that did not prevent his watching her intently.

She closed the safe, and with a glance at her watch, set the time lock and went upstairs to her room.

No sooner had Elaine disappeared than Michael appeared again, catlike, through the curtains from the drawing-room, and, after a glance about the dimly lighted library, discovered that the coast was clear, motioned to a figure hiding behind the portieres.

A moment and Clutching Hand himself came out.

"Listen!" cautioned Michael.

Some one was coming, and they hastily slunk behind the protecting portieres. It was Marie, Elaine's maid.

She turned up the lights and went over to the desk for a book for which Elaine had evidently sent her. She paused and appeared to be listening. Then she went to the door.

"Jennings!" she beckoned.

"What is it, Marie?" he replied.

She said nothing, but as he came up the hall led him to the centre of the room.

"Listen! I heard sighs and groans!"

"But, Jennings, listen," she persisted. There were sounds, weird, uncanny. He gazed about the room. It was eerie. Then he took a few steps toward the safe. Marie put out her hand to it and started back.

"Why, that safe is all covered with cold sweat!" she cried with bated breath.

Sure enough, the face of the safe was beaded with dampness. Jennings put his hand on it and quickly drew it way, leaving a mark on the dampness.

"What is the matter, Marie?" asked Elaine, laying down her book. "You look as if you had seen a ghost."

"Ah, but, mademoiselle—it ees just like that. The safe—if mademoiselle will come downstairs, I will show it you."

Puzzled, but interested, Elaine followed her. In the library Jennings pointed mutely at the new safe. Elaine approached it. As they stood about, new beads of perspiration, as it were, formed on it. Elaine touched it and also quickly withdrew her hand.

When the servants had gone she still regarded the safe with the same wondering look, then turning out the light, she followed.

She had scarcely disappeared when, from the portiered doorway near by, the Clutching Hand appeared, and, after gazing out at them, took a quick look at the safe.

Noiselessly Michael of the sinister face moved in and took a position in the centre of the room, as if on guard, while Clutching Hand sat before the safe watching it intently.

"Some one at the door—Jennings is answering the bell," Michael whispered hoarsely.

"Confound it!" muttered Clutching Hand, as both moved again behind the heavy velour curtains.

"I'm so glad to see you, Mr. Kennedy," greeted Elaine unaffectedly as Jennings admitted us.

She had heard the bell and was coming downstairs as we entered. We three moved toward the library and someone switched on the lights.

Craig strode over to the safe. The cold sweat on it had now turned to icicles. Craig's face clouded with thought as he examined it more closely. There was actually a groaning sound from within.

We stood looking at the safe. Kennedy was deeply interested, Elaine standing close beside him. Suddenly he seemed to make up his mind.

"Quick—Elaine!" he cried, taking her arm. "Stand back!"

We all retreated. The safe door, powerful as it was, had actually begun to warp and bend. The plates were bulging. A moment later, with a loud report and concussion the door blew off.

A blast of cold air and flakes like snow flew out. Papers were scattered on every side.

We stood gazing, aghast, a second, then ran forward. Kennedy quickly examined the safe. He bent down and from the wreck took up a package, now covered with white.

As quickly he dropped it.

"That is the package that was sent," cried Elaine.

Taking it in a table cover, he laid it on the table and opened it. Inside was a peculiar shaped flask, open at the top, but like a vacuum bottle.

"A Dewar flask!" ejaculated Craig.

"What is it?" asked Elaine, appealing to him.

"Liquid air!" he answered. "As it evaporated, the terrific pressure of expanding air in the safe increased until it blew out the door. That is what caused the cold sweating and the groans."

We watched him, startled.

"Where did this package come from?" asked Kennedy of Jennings suspiciously.

Jennings looked blank.

"Why," put in Elaine, "Michael brought it to me."

"Get Micha—," ordered Kennedy.

"Yes, sir," nodded Jennings.

A moment later he returned. "I found him going upstairs," reported Jennings, leading Michael in.

"Where did you get this package?" shot out Kennedy.

"It was left at the door, sir, by a boy, sir."

Question after question could not shake that simple, stolid sentence. Kennedy frowned.

"You may go," he said finally, as if reserving something for Michael later.

A sudden exclamation followed from Elaine as Michael passed down the hall again. She had moved over to the desk, during the questioning, and was leaning against it.

Inadvertently she had touched an envelope. It was addressed, "Craig Kennedy."

Craig tore it open, Elaine bending anxiously over his shoulder, frightened.

We read:

"YOU HAVE INTERFERED FOR THE LAST TIME. IT IS THE END."

Beneath it stood the fearsome sign of the Clutching Hand!

It was the late forenoon, when, after a hurried trip down to the office, I rejoined Kennedy at his scientific workshop.

We walked down the street when a big limousine shot past. Kennedy stopped in the middle of a remark. He had recognized the car, with a sort of instinct.

At the same moment I saw a smiling face at the window of the car. It was Elaine Dodge.

Kennedy, shat off, was at the window in a moment. There were Aunt Josephine and Susie Martin, also.

"Where are you boys going?" asked Elaine, with interest, then added with a gaiety that ill concealed her real anxiety. "I'm so glad to see you—to see that—er—nothing has happened from the dreadful Clutching Hand."

"Why, we are just going up to our rooms," replied Kennedy.

Can't we drive you around?"

We climbed in and a moment later were off. The ride was only too short for Kennedy. We stepped out in front of our apartment and stood chatting for a moment.

"Some day I want to show you the laboratory," Craig was saying.

Elaine hesitated. "Would you like to see it?" she wheedled of Aunt Josephine.

Aunt Josephine nodded acquiescence, and a moment later we all entered the building.

"You—you are very careful since that last warning?" asked Elaine as we approached our door.

"Mr. Kennedy live here?" asked one of the expressmen, descending with his helper and approaching our janitor, Jens Jensen, a typical Swede, who was coming up out of the basement.

Jens growled a surly, "Yes—but Mr. Kennedy, he bane out."

"To bad—we've got this large cabinet he ordered from Grand Rapids. We can't cart it around all day. Can't you let us in so we can leave it?"

Jensen muttered. "Wall—I guess it bane all right."

They took the cabinet off the wagon and carried it upstairs. Jensen opened our door, still grumbling, and they placed the heavy cabinet in the living room.

Scarcely had the sound of their footfalls died away in the outside hallway when the door of the cabinet slowly opened and a masked face protruded, gazing about the room.

It was the Clutching Hand!

From the cabinet he took a large package wrapped in newspapers. As he held it, looking keenly about, his eye rested on Elaine's picture. A moment he looked at it, then quickly at the fireplace opposite.

An idea seemed to occur to him. He took the package to the fireplace, removed the screen and laid the package over the andirons with one end pointing out into the room.

Next he took from the cabinet a couple of storage batteries and a coil of wire. Deftly and quickly he fixed them on the package.

Having completed fixing the batteries and wires, Clutching Hand ran the wires along the moulding on the wall overhead from the fireplace until was directly over Elaine's picture. Skilfully he managed to fix the wires, using them in place of the picture wires to support the framed photograph. Then he carefully moved the photograph until it hung very noticeably askew on the wall.

The last wire joined, he looked about the room, then noisely moved to the window and raised the shade.

Quickly he raised his hand and brought the fingers slowly together. It was the sign.

Kennedy explains how the safe was forced open by the evaporation of liquid air

"More than ever—now,", replied Craig. "I have made up my mind to win."

She seemed to catch at the words as though they had a hidden meaning, looking first at him and then away, not displeased.

Kennedy had started to unlock the door, when he stopped short.

"See," he said, "this is a precaution I have just installed. I almost forgot in the excitement."

He pressed a panel and disclosed the boxlike apparatus.

"This is my kinograph, which tells me whether I have had any visitors in my absence. If the pen traces a straight line, it is all right; but if—hello—Walter, the line is wavy"

We exchanged a significant glance.

"Would you mind—er—standing down the hall just a bit while I enter?" asked Craig.

He unlocked the door, standing off to one side. Then he extended his hand across the doorway. Still nothing happened. There was not a sound. He looked cautiously into the room. Apparently there was nothing.

* * *

It had been about the middle of the morning that an express wagon had pulled up sharply before our apartment.

Off in the alley the express driver and his helper were still gazing up through the opera glass.

Quickly they jumped into the wagon and away it rattled.

Jensen was smoking placidly as the wagon pulled up the second time.

"Sorry," said the driver sheepishly, "but we delivered the cabinet to the wrong Mr. Kennedy."

He pulled out the inevitable book to prove it.

"Wall, you bane fine falers," growled Jensen, puffing like a furnace in his fury. "You cannot go up agane."

"We'll get fired for the mistake," pleaded the helper.

"Just this once," urged the driver, as he rattled some loose change in his pocket. "Here—there goes a whole day's tips."

He handed Jens a dollar in small change.

Still grumpy, but mollified by the silver, Jens let them go up and opened the door to our rooms again. There stood the cabinet, outwardly innocent as when it came in.

Lugging and tugging, they managed to get the heavy piece of furniture out and downstairs again, loading it on the wagon. Then they drove off with it, accompanied by a parting volley from Jensen.

* * *

Craig gazed into our living room cautiously.

"I can't see anything wrong," he said to me as I stood just beside him. "Miss Dodge," he added, "will you and the rest excuse me if I ask you to wait just a moment longer?"

Elaine watched him, fascinated. He crossed the room, then went into each of our other rooms. Apparently nothing was wrong and a minute later he reappeared at the doorway.

What is the trouble, do you think?" asked Elaine wonderingly, noticing his manner.

"I—I can't just say," answered Craig, trying to appear easy.

At last her eye wandered across the room. She caught sight of her own picture, occupying a place of honor—but hanging askew.

She had taken a step or two across the room to straighten the picture.

"Miss Dodge!" almost shouted Kennedy, his face fairly blanched. "Stop!"

She turned, her stunning eyes filled with amazement at his suddenness. Nevertheless she moved quickly to one side, as he waved his arms, unable to speak quickly enough.

Kennedy stood quite still, gazing at the picture, askew, with suspicion.

"That wasn't that way when we left, was it, Walter?" he asked.

"I'm afraid I shall have to ask you to step into this back room," said Craig at length to the ladies. "I'm sorry—but we can't be too careful with this intruder, whoever he was."

They rose, surprised, but, as he continued to urge them, they moved into my room.

Elaine, however, stopped at the door.

For a moment Kennedy appeared to be considering. Then his eye fell on a fishing rod that stood in a corner. He took it and moved toward the picture.

Carefully Kennedy reached out with the pole and straightened the picture.

As he did so there was a flash, a loud, deafening report, and a great puff of smoke from the fireplace.

The fire screen was riddled and overturned. A charge of buckshot shattered the precious photograph of Elaine.

We had dropped flat on the floor at the report. I looked about. Kennedy was unharmed and so were the rest.

With a bound he was at the fireplace, followed by Elaine and the rest of us. There, in what remained of a package done up roughly in newspaper, was a shotgun with its barrel sawed off about six inches from the lock, fastened to a block of wood, and connected to a series of springs on the trigger, released by a little electromagnetic arrangement actuated by two batteries and leading by wires up along the moulding to the picture where the slightest touch would complete the circuit.

A startled cry from Elaine caused us to turn.

She was standing directly before her shattered picture where it hung awry on the wall. The heavy charge of buckshot had knocked away large pieces of paper and plaster under it.

"Craig!" she gasped.

He was at her side in a second.

She laid one hand on his arm, as she faced him. With the other she traced an imaginary line in the air from the level of the buckshot to his head and then straight to the infernal thing that had lain in the fireplace.

"And to think," she shuddered, "that it was through me that he tried to kill you!"

"Never mind," laughed Craig easily, as they gazed into each other's eyes, drawn together by their mutual peril. "Clutching Hand will have to be cleverer than this to get either of us—Elaine!"

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Thomas F. Millard, *Managing Editor.*

Prepare To Enter The War! Dr. Eliot's Message To America

By Dr. Charles W. Eliot
(President Emeritus of Harvard University)

THE American people—of all the various stocks, English, Scotch, Irish, German, Austro-Hungarian, Polish, Slavic, Swiss, French, Dutch, Flemish, Scandinavian, Finnish, Russian, Italian, Greek, and Syrian—have now had ample opportunity to make up their minds, if they have given attention to the subject, what the gigantic war is about, in what spirit or temper it is conducted on each of the two sides, and what the desires or hopes of the several belligerent nations are concerning the settlement when peace comes. They can make up their minds on plain facts or actual happenings within the past nineteen months, without studying involved histories, remote events, obscure causes, or political, social, or religious philosophies. For safe guidance in regard to their own conduct they only need to see clearly the happenings and tendencies in Europe since the 1st of August, 1914.

Relying on accomplished facts and revealed tendencies, thinking Americans have concluded that the great combat is between autocratic government and constitutional government, between rule by persons and classes commissioned by God or some Church, and rule by persons elected by the people to be governed between political systems which exercise a strong centralized authority over the individual and systems which leave the individual as free as possible. Russia has an autocratic Government and a Divine Right Czar, but is tied to France by an "understanding" which she honorably observes. Japan is an empire with an imperfectly executed Constitution adapted from that of Germany, but is tied to Great Britain by a treaty which she entered into before the present war.

In such a combat the sympathies and interests of all America, North, Central, and South, are necessarily on the side of freedom.

Again, as a plain matter of fact, the Central Monarchies have been successful invaders or aggressors in the West, East, and Southeast of Europe, and have from the start been seeking increase of territory or trade, or both, by conquest. The actual events during the war have made absurd all the allegations of Germany and Austria-Hungary that they entered on the war for defensive purposes, or under fear of invasion either insidious or open. In the prosecution of their intensely aggressive warfare they have disregarded pre-existing conventions for the mitigation of war and proved themselves more destructive and oppressive conquerors than Europe has known since the Turks conquered South-eastern Europe. Their armies have had the use of more effective instruments of destruction than any previous armies have possessed, and their doctrine of "military necessity" justifies in their view treaty breaking, the seizing of hostages, the wholesale killing of hostages and other non-combatants, the destruction of churches, libraries, and other treasures and monuments of civilization, the exactions of huge ransoms and fines, and the execution of women for aiding the enemy. Even the Turks preserved St. Sophia. The treatment of Belgium, Poland, and Servia; the reaction of these populations toward the invaders, and the present sufferings of those countries demonstrate beyond a doubt the extreme barbarity and frightfulness of German and Austro-Hungarian warfare. Their aerial and submarine warfare leads all free observers to the same judgment. Their methods of conducting war have outraged not only their victims, but the neutral nations also.

No such simple and unquestionable statement can be made about the desires of the several belligerents at the settlement when the war is over, because those desires are various in kind, and some of them are not frankly stated. Nevertheless, certain desires have been made plain. Germany will claim more territory, and particularly more ports and mines of coal and ores, a wide control in Europe, and a large influence in the world through her invincible army and an increased navy. Austria-Hungary desires more territory and ports. In disregard of a solemn treaty, she earlier annexed Herzegovina and Bosnia, and now she wants to possess Servia, Montenegro, and Albania by right of conquest. Russia desires free access to the Mediterranean from the Black Sea, possession of Constantinople, and the establishment of an independent Balkan State or States with Russian sympathies. Great Britain proposes to confirm and strengthen that unity of the empire which the war has demonstrated so strikingly, and for the first time, and to make sure of the freedom of the seas for herself and her dominions and dependencies under all circumstnces. To these ends she will wish to prevent Germany from acquiring anything more than a commercial or investment interest in the land route to India, and from resuming her colonies. France will insist that Alsace-Lorraine be restored to her, and that an indemnity be paid her for the destruction Germany has wrought in Northern France. Italy will claim all the Italian provinces which Austria-Hungary still held on August 1, 1914. Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy will surely demand securities against another period of competitive armament followed by another general war. To this end they will insist that the Central Monarchies must gain nothing by their going to war in 1914, but, on the contrary, must lose something besides the wiping out of their accumulated capital, as a lesson on the probable results of war making in the modern world.

Which of these desires do the American people sympathize with and approve? In which of them have they a common interest? Which of them is inconsistent with American ideals of freedom and brotherhood? The answers to these questions are plain. The actual events of the past nineteen months have made them so. All genuine Americans, native or foreign born, will answer them alike.

A great majority of the American people, who have reflected on the issues of the war, sympathize with and cordially approve all the desires or objects of Russia, Great Britain, France, and Italy as above described, and condemn with equal decision the desires of Germany and Austria-Hungary; for the desires of the four Entente Allies are consistent with the ideals of freedom, justice, and brotherhood, which all true Americans cherish, and the desires or aims of Germany and Austria-Hungary are not. Almost all thoughtful and disinterested Americans now believe that, for the good of the world, the Allies should succeed and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey fail, and that Belgium, Poland, Servia, and Armenia should be restored, so far as practicable. Especially, they hold that the sudden and frightful attack of Germany on Belgium in violation of the neutrality treaties was a crime against all civilized society, and that the heroic resistance of the Belgian Army and Government, which made possible the battle of the Marne, and so enabled France and Great Britain to block ever since the German campaign on the western front, deserves to win for Belgium the complete restoration of its territory and its independence, and indemnification for its material losses.

Moreover, Americans, with few but not insignificant exceptions, detest militarism or the organization of a whole nation as an army always on call. They think war a stupid and brutal means of setting international disputes and a futile one, and believe that the competitive arming, to which Europe has been forced by Prussia since 1866, at all times reduces or postpones expedient public expenditures for the direct promotion of human welfare, and is too wasteful to be endured in the long run. They wish to avoid for themselves both militarism, with its necessary accompaniment, conscription, and competitive arming, with its heavy burden of taxation, and would therefore welcome international agreements for diminishing these evils in Europe hereafter. They perceive, too, that international relations are rapidly getting more and more intimate; that the Americas are not so detached from Europe and Asia as they were thirty or even ten years ago, and that Washington's wise advice against entangling alliances is by no means as applicable to Americans needs and interests today as it was when it was uttered.

If these are the opinions and judgments of the great majority of the American people on the conduct of the war and rightful results, have the people any corresponding interests to maintain or duties to perform? In view of the unprecedented horrors and destructions of the present war, it is undoubtedly the interest of the Americas to protect themselves at all costs from invasion by Germany, supported by any possible allies, even if the risk be very small and the price of the insurance high. The promptest, surest, and most advantageous methods of accomplishing that result is entrance by the United States into a permanent offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain and France to maintain the freedom of the seas for these allies under all circumstances, and to oppose attack by sea on any one of them. To this new alliance, other nations, present belligerent or present neutral, might be welcomed, but they would not be necessary to its success. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey would not be admissible, because they so easily absolve themselves from keeping their word.

In favor of this alliance the following considerations are pertinent: (1) War between the United States and either Great Britain or France need no longer be thought of as possible. (2) These three nations are of one mind as regard religious toleration, the value of force and stable political institutions and the physical and spiritual elements of true national greatness. (3) The interests of the United States, Great Britain, and France are identical in respect to the freedom of the seas which would secure free exchange of commodities to all nations in times of peace and to the three allied nations in times of war. (4) The insurance against invasion which this alliance would provide for the United States would be adequate, for there is no sea power which could carry an army of even 100,000 men across either the Atlantic or the Pacific if opposed by the combined navies of Great Britain, France, and the United States. (5) The alliance would be effective not only for its immediate objects but for the discouragement of war making throughout the world. It would posses abundant and well-distributed ports, naval stations, dockyards, mines of coal and ores, oil wells, munition factories, food and clothing supplies, and high industrial and financial capacity, although it would be strengthened in important respects by the accession of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. (6) Such an alliance would be able to give some support, though not security, to the European maritime nations which are exposed to land attacks by Germany and Austria-Hungary, namely, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Greece, and thereby to make attack on them less attractive, or more costly, and therefore less probably. (7) It would probably reduce the progressive increase of the heavy burden Great Britain now carries alone in order to keep control of the seas in time of war, and the co-operation of the American Navy would make this reduction safe. (8) It would dispose of all doubts and questions about the execution of the Monroe Doctrine. (9) It would notify Germany that the kind of domination over the world to which she aspires is henceforth impossible for her or for any feasibly combination of military powers headed by her. This notification might possibly hasten the close of the present war.

To accept aid in keeping the seas free for her commerce and in resisting invasion will naturally be distasteful to Great Britain, but her experiences in the present war have probably convinced British statesmen that to defend her commerce and her soil by her own navy alone will be hereafter beyond her power. The last five months of the war have also made it evident that England will need a permanent offensive and defensive alliance with Russia and France, or at least with Russia, in order to prevent Teutonic and Turkish attacks on India by land. In general, it looks as if the peace of the world must hereafter be made sure by strong alliances. The exigencies of the war are forcing the Entente Allies to hearty co-operation, centralized military authority, and common action. These new phenomena are of good omen for the future.

An indispensable preliminary to the formation of such an alliance would be an agreement by Great Britain, France, and the United States that they would not acquire territory or special privileges in any part of the world by force of arms, and would not protect by use of force the persons or the capital of British, French, or American commercial or mining adventurers in foreign parts, or punish injuries to such persons by military or naval expeditions. All three of these powers have done such things in times past—Great Britain often—but the United States never asked for or accepted a foot of ground in China, withdrew from its military occupation of Cuba, and lately has persistently refused to intervene by force of arms on behalf of American commercial adventurers in Mexico. Congress is even now considering a bill which provides for the withdrawal of the American troops from the Philippines and the transfer of the Government to the Filipinos. Great Britain gives signs of now preferring persuasion, investment of capital, purchase, and the "open door" to the use of force in extending her commerce; and France has had much experience of the unrequited costliness of conquering alien peoples and holding them against their will. Her people are not colonists by nature; and the best markets for French goods are found among the civilized and not among the backward nations.

Permanent and fundamental interests of the United States would then, be served by entering into the alliance above described; but since, to enter into such an alliance would involve assuming grave responsibilities in Europe as well as in America, and thus abandoning the traditional American policies of isolation and neutrality, it is necessary to discuss not only the interests of the American people but their duties. The American liberties are derived historically from German, Dutch, English, and French sources. They represent not only struggles and sufferings on American soil, but long conflicts and immense sacrifices in Western Europe to set up and strive toward, the ideals of individual liberty, public justice, and human brotherhood. Americans recognize their immeasurably indebtedness to their own ancestors on this continent during any or all of the last three centuries, and are paying the indebtedness by preserving, improving, and passing down the ancestors' work. People who have read history from the wars of the Dutch Republic know how much America is indebted to Dutch struggles for liberty, to German Protestantism, to Magna Charta and the English Commonwealth, to Huguenot heroism, and to French insistence, through many woes and reverses, on liberty, equality, and fraternity.

The American Republic pays these obligations in part by standing as a striking example of the strength, security, industrial efficiency, and prosperity which are attainable under a regime of large public and private liberty; and with this partial payment both America and Europe have heretofore been content. The present war has, however, revealed dangers for public liberty in Europe and the Americas which were not realized by the freer European nations or by the American peoples until 1914 and 1915. All persons who observe and reflect can now perceive that the immense military power of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey skillfully combined, scientifically directed by Prussia, and ruthlessly used, threatens the public liberties of the rest of Europe—and, indeed, of all the world. Under analogous circumstances, in private life any brave and generous man who felt under serious obligations to a neighbor would go to that neighbor's help if he saw him in dire distress; and the more acute the distress, and the greater the risk run in bringing help, the surer it would be that the brave debtor would take the risk and relieve the neighbor before it was too late. Therein he would be doing a plain duty, as well as obeying a generous impulse and serving his own highest interest. The same moral principles apply with equal force to national action.

Now that the long-prepared foreign policies, State objects, and military methods of Germany and Austria-Hungary have been made plain in the sight of all men, the neutral attitude of the United States is no longer satisfactory to Americans who give attention to the chief events of this sudden collapse of civilization. It is time for lovers of public liberty and justice to cease to be merely lookers on at the prodigious catastrophe. It is time to express forcibly their convictions as to the side on which the right lies, and to make ready to take part in the terrible strife. It is time to feel and speak strongly about something more than the rights of neutrals. It is time for the deepest rooted and strongest of Republics to consider how it can best bring direct help to harassed and bleeding France and Great Britain. It is time for all the Americas to take sides openly with the European peoples who are now resisting military despotism and dangerous national ambitions and to discharge their obligations to the liberty-loving generations of the past and the future.

It is by no means certain that the people of the United States as a whole are prepared for any such grave new departure, but if the foregoing argument shall be found to be sound, and to indicate the course which the people and its Government may be ready to pursue for the defense of republican ideals and the promotion of lasting peace, at some time to be determined by the wishes and interests of Great Britain and France, as well as by those of the United States, certain inferences may be drawn with regard to immediate expenditures for "preparedness." Congress will concentrate them on the navy and its adjuncts. The regular army and the State militias in their present condition have useful functions to perform; although they are obviously unfitted in numbers, organization, and equipment to encounter the armies of any great military power. Doubtless both the army and the National Guard could be improved for their present functions, and might well be, but they can wait for surer planning and further guidance from events in Europe and the Near East. If later it shall clearly appear that the United States must come into conflict on land with any great military power, the people will probably submit in season to the unwelcome legislation necessary to introduce effectively universal service on the Swiss plan.

'THE TRUE AUSTRIAN DANGER'

(American Review of Reviews)

A very remarkable political forecast, left unsigned with a significant prudence, appears in Le Correspondant (Paris), under the title quoted above. The anonymous author of this striking article declares boldly that her scheme of military conquest cannot be achieved, and that she is already planning a more subtle form of European domination by means of a Zollverein or Customs League cementing the Central European States. The consent of Austria is to be gained by the proffer of a third crown to her Emperor-King, that of the new kingdom of Poland, which Germany contemplates forming from the Polish territory conquered from Russia. The author believes further that Hungary will sanction this for private reasons of her own.

The writer analyzes this alleged political scheme in detail and expresses his conviction that it constitutes a menace to the rest of Europe greater than that actually faced in the momentous struggle now taking place.

"A double current is making itself felt in Germany at the present moment. On the one hand there is the desire to see peace concluded, and on the other hand there is the will to create a new Germany, stronger than that of 1914, under the vague enough title of "Middle Europe."

"These two tendencies, perfectly convergent, constitute for the Allies a danger which cannot be sufficiently denounced. It is certain that the Germans . . . well understand that they will never succeed in crushing the Allies; they need therefore to find some dream of compensation for their dream of hegemony.

"Such compensation would be attained, in their eyes, by the adjunction of Austria-Hungary to the political system of the Hohenzollerns. Different articles in the press, notably these of the too celebrated Dr. Friedjung, as well as a book by Dr. Friendrich Navumann—a book which has had an enormous success—make sufficiently clear to those who know the Germany and the Austria-Hungary of today the precise nature of the new concept of world domination which governs the German mind. . . .

"The fact is of a capital gravity. If Germany obtains "her peace," even if she benevolently renders liberty to Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine to France, and colonies or zones of influence to England and Russia, but forms the Zollverein, the customs union with Austria-Hungary, we shall shortly be confronted with a power far more formidable than that which in 1914 dared to attack the whole of Europe, a state whose frontiers would run from the North Sea to the Adriatic, from the sands of Poland to the Rhine, from the Rumanian forests to Holland."

The writer affirms that such a state is already in process of formation under the significant title of Middle or Central Europe, and that the romantic dream of a Germanic Holy Empire has given place in Germany to a spirit which is "positive, commercial, almost American." He points out that Germany has already begun to dominate her ally.

"Her superiority in interior organization is manifest. Humiliated Austria is forced to have recourse to her in everything. Germany commences henceforth to dominate her ally. She imposes upon her her generals, her formations; she extorts provisions to such an extent that last winter Vienna lacked the products derived from Austro-Hungarian land, while Berlin was able to lower their price. But Germany has delivered Vienna from the haunting fear of a Russian invasion. . . . In close collaboration with German troops, under the command of German generals, the army has been successful in the offensive against the Russians."

The writer declares that the reward exacted by Germany for these services is the proposed Zollverein.

"Timidly at first the press speaks of an accord in the customs tariff of the two countries; but very soon it becomes a question of a customs union. The extraordinary thing is that such a proposition has had an excellent reception in Austria. She has forgotten everything. She no longer remembers the Zollverein of other times, the prelude to the absorption by Prussia of the small German states. . . . Yet she cannot be ignorant that, merely as an economic matter, such a measure would place her industry and her commerce at the mercy of the industry and commerce of Germany, better organized, better furnished, with outlets far vaster. The oft-repeated dogmas of Weltpolitik (world politics), of great states united in federation for the great world struggle, for Welthandel (world commerce), have done their work here too.

"This new theory, the issue of the maximum "do everything on the big scale," is fatally certain to give to Germany, united to Austria, an economic predominance—the preface to a military domination which would surpass in amplitude all anterior German plans."

In such a state of affairs, says the author, it would be not merely the small states which would suffer in the economic struggle of nations, but even the great powers would not be able to hold their own without forming formidable coalitions, new United States. To lull the fears of Austria her autonomy and government would at first be scrupulously respected, but eventually her history would be that of Bavaria.

"The repercussion of such a policy on France and on Europe would be incalculable. From the time of Louis XIV until the epoch of Prussian hegemony Germany was divided and weak. . . . It was only too often repeated that the difference of race and religion would prevent these states from allowing themselves to be fully assimilated by Prussia. The present war proves the contrary. The union of Austria and Germany, economic at first, would have the same results. Neither race nor religion would prevent fusion. For the moment only the customs union is being agitated, but when the monarchy had been sufficiently mined by German propaganda and closely bound by German industry and commerce, when the Austrians had lost faith in their own strength and perceived that it was too late to broach a struggle against their tyrannic ally, Germany would discover—if she has not already discovered—a new process for swallowing the country.

"Thus we shall find reared before our faces this formidable Austro-German wall, cutting Europe into two portions. When that day comes we shall bitterly regret having allowed the absorption of Austria-Hungary by Germany."

In his concluding paragraphs the writer remarks suggestively:

"As we have seen, the Prussian system does not lack amplitude. Austria-Hungary, tightly bound at first by the Customs League, would fall sooner or later under the direct domination of the Hohenzollerns. Servia, Bulgaria, united to the Central Empires, would open the road to German extension in the Orient. Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Persia, then, very far on the horizon—but not too far to be dreamed of—the Indias. What a marvelous perspective open to German commercial and military activity! But if Austria resists, if she refuses the Zollverein, all is compromised. Let us not forget that she holds the key of the Orient. Without her, Germany, crowded back to its limits, closely watched by the Allies, will have lost all. . . . To save Austria from German domination is to save Europe from the menacing vision of a Germany extending from Kiel to Constantinople."

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

DEAR - YOU'RE LATE FOR DINNER BUT I'VE KEPT EVERYTHING HEATED FER YOU -
WHY - ER - A - THANKS - MAGGIE!
HUH?
JUST RAISE YOUR HEAD UNTIL I MAKE YOU COMFY!
NOW IN CASE YOU WANT TO GO OUT TONIGHT BE SURE TO TAKE YOUR LATCH KEY AS I'LL BE TOO TIRED TO WAIT UP FOR YOU -
THIS CAN'T BE MY HOUSE!!
HELLO - DOCTOR - COME OVER - QUICK - I THINK SOMETHING IS THE MATTER WITH ME OR ELSE ME WIFE IS GOIN' DIPPY!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Do You Know That—

One hundred and seventy-seven years ago the word "carpet" was defined in an English dictionary as "a covering for a table."

* * *

There are certain glands in the crop of a pigeon which give a thick white milk. It is with this that the young are partially fed.

* * *

A wasp on a window may be killed almost instantaneously by the application of a little sweet oil on the tip of a feather.

* * *

The Archduke Francis Joseph of Austria has fifteen Christian names.

* * *

Both eyes should be kept open when looking through a telescope.

* * *

Rumania has the highest birthrate of any European country.

* * *

Aberdeen is practically all built of grantie obtained locally.

* * *

Humming birds suck the nectar from flowers as do bees.

Difficult Matrimonial Problem For Girls

By Dorothy Dix

A YOUNG woman has applied to me for advice on a sentimental subject. She has two suitors. One of the men is intellectual, cultured, moral upright, all that a man could be. The girl admires him very much indeed.

She enjoys his wise conversation and calm attitude toward life, and she knows that if she marries him she will have a placid and safe journey across the matrimonial sea, with no danger of encountering storms and shipwreck.

The other suitor is in every way inferior to the first. He is not clever, nor well educated, nor well-to-do like the other man, nor is it any privilege to listen to his conversation unless you consider baseball and vaudeville the most important topics in the world, and you are making a collection of current slang.

In a word, this young man is just an ordinary young fellow, with a fairly good job, and a tendency to fall off the water wagon now and then and zigzag from the straight and narrow path.

If the girl marries him she knows well enough that life will be a struggle, and that matrimony will be an adventurous trip that is as likely to end in a divorce court as anywhere else.

There is no comparison between the two men or the relative advantages of the two marriages, yet the girl hesitates between them because—so strange a thing is the human heart and so illogical are its processes—it is the inferior suitor, and not the superior one, who sets her pulses thrilling.

The good, sensible man appeals to her reason, the harum-scarum one to her affections. So she asks me which she shall choose the one that comes up to her ideal or the one that fires her fancy.

By way of answer I can only say that whichever way she chooses she will regret it. The only perfect marriages, the only real true matings, are those in which head and heart are equally satisfied. This rarely happens, and that is why there are so few happy marriages.

Cupid is a greedy little chap. He is never satisfied with half rations. No matter how good a man or a woman may be, or how perfectly he or she may do his or her duty as husband or wife, everything is dust and ashes unless, along with his or her good conduct record, there goes that strange something that quickens the blood and makes the heart go pit-a-pat.

What this mysterious attraction of a certain man and woman for each other consists of we do not know. We only know that it exists, and that it is the strongest power in nature and the one that can least be manufactured or cultivated. A man may be all that a woman admires and attract her not at all.

A woman may be everything that a man reveres and be absolutely repulsive to him, while, on the other hand, a woman may actually despise a man's character and be irresistibly drawn to him, and a man may know a woman for a poor, weak, silly creature, and yet not be able to resist her fatal fascination for him.

Whether judgment or inclination should rule in the selection of a life partner is a mooted question. In America we marry by inclination, and in France they marry by judgment, and we hold the divorce record.

That, however, proves nothing except that we Americans are an impatient race and are more progressive about trying to improve bad conditions, even when they are matrimonial conditions, than are Europeans.

Certainly the woman who married a man just because he appeals to her brains, and will make a good, safe husband, will never be very happy. She may, if she is philosophical, be satisfied and contented to a degree as she contemplates her physical comforts and engages in placid discussions on Browning and Ibsen with her intellectual spouse.

But always her heart will be a-hungering for the romance and the golden glory she has missed. She knows that friendship is not love, any more than beer is champagne, and there will be many and many a time when she will wonder if one wild thrill of love is not worth a whole fat life of commonplace comfort.

But if she takes the thrill and lets the comfort go she stands the chance of forever cursing herself for her folly in forsaking the fleshpots for the sake of a kiss. Because, after all, thrills are the chills and hectic fever of romance, for which matrimony is generally a never-foiling cure. They seldom last, and when they are gone so often all is gone.

The man and woman who marry for their heads, and who pick out the husband and wife of whom their judgment approves, have, at least, the consolation of a good bargain. The man has the kind of a woman he wanted for the mother of his children and at the head of his house.

The woman has her establishment, her position in society, her shopping ticket. But it is the tragedy of those who marry for their hearts that when the thrill is dead and the romance played out they have nothing but the burden of matrimony left.

So it is that whichever way you marry you wish you had done the other thing. The safe way is not to marry until you find the man or woman who both fires your fancy and comes up to your ideal. But if we waited for that precious few of us would ever reach the altar.

The Multiplex Hammond

is

The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.

It is

the most Portable Standard Typewriter.

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.
THE SWISS HOUSE
Agents for China

This is the Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, electric, $250

The Victrola brings the world's best music right into the home

The Victrola is all artists and all instruments—the greatest singers, the most famous instrumentalists, the leading bands and orchestras, the foremost entertainers of every kind.

Its superb music is as elevating and inspiring as it is entertaining. To hear the greatest artists interpret the great master-works of music is a pleasure that any one might well desire.

And you can easily enjoy all this delightful music in **your** home.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety from $10 to $400. Come in and see and hear them—we will gladly play any music you wish to hear. Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

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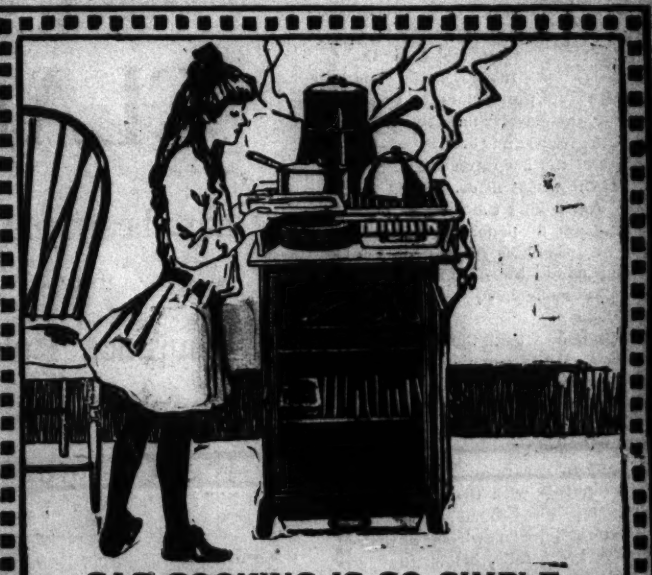
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
ALL GENUINE VICTROLAS BEAR THE FAMOUS "DOG" TRADE MARK

For that Emergency Dinner:

"DEL MONTE" Tomato Soup
" " Peas with chicken en casserole
" " Corn with roast beef
" " Asparagus—French dressing
" " Peaches with lady fingers
Kona Coffee—St. Charles Cream.
American Cheese.

Connell Bros. Company
AGENTS FOR CHINA



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That a child can perform the work as easily as a grown-up person.
COOKERS ARE FIXED WITHOUT HIRE

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Engineer's Office, 5, Thibet Road.
Or Showroom, 29, Nanking Road.

Getzbest
Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food Products

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY APRIL 23, 1916

OREGON HAS AMERICA'S GRANDEST HIGHWAY

Drive Along Columbia River Equals Any Thing In World

For the touring motorist, and equally important to the brother who clings to the more ancient methods for visiting the scenic places of the world, a new highway is sending out a call that is being responded to from all parts of the globe. It is the Columbia River Highway of Oregon, claimed by many to be the most magnificent scenic drive in America. Others say that it is far superior to the Axenstrasse of Switzerland, or the Corniche d'Or. Certain it is that eastern tourists, who have visited this splendidly interesting section of America's great Northwest, who have allowed the spell of the waterfalls, cliffs, river, coloring and great forests to touch their souls have declared the Columbia River gorge to class with the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Park as the three tremendously impressive features of the United States for the traveler.

Th Columbia River Highway is found at Portland, Oregon, where it is crossed by the famous Pacific Highway, the touring road from Canada to Mexico. The eastern motorist driving west over the comfortable National Parks Transcontinental Highway (marked as the Red Trail), reaches Spokane, which city is, in reality, the eastern gateway to the Columbia River Highway.

Drivers over the Lincoln Highway are diverted northerly at Cheyenne or Salt Lake to the arteries which join the Columbia River Highway, the first at Spokane and the latter at Pendleton, Oregon.

From Spokane the traveler swings southward following the blue marks of the Columbia River Highway over the Inland Empire highway. The first part of the journey leads through a land of cultivated richness and beauty—mile after mile through the changing panorama nature has reserved for garden spots. The palouse grain belt resembles nothing so much as the long, rolling swells of the sea. The greens and yellows of the grain, mingled with the dark hues of the fallow ground, swing in long strips up the slopes and vanish over the crests of the rises. It is veritably the coloring of Joseph's coat.

The Snake River Canyon is approached six miles north of Central Ferry, and here is a scene that for sheer grandeur compares with the Grand Canyon. Instead of the vivid colorings of the Colorado rocks, however, the traveler finds the softer hues—the reds and browns of the basalt and the deep greens and yellows of the wheat fields. From the plains overlooking the canyon there is unfolded a panorama of the rolling Palouse hills. Down below is the stupendous, awe-inspiring depth of the canyon, 3,000 feet to the bottom.

Continuing through the richness of the Walla Walla country, a section of rare historic interest, the Inland Empire Highway joins the Columbia River Highway at Pendleton, in eastern Oregon.

Seventy-five years ago the pioneer settlers arrived with their ox teams at The Dalles, and found a mile-wide river, the Columbia, swirling at their feet. A great falls, below that a rapids where jagged rocks protruded above the foam, and nearer the bank a forest of petrified trees seemed to bar their progress toward the sun-kissed shore of the westernmost land of America. The river narrowed and shot away toward the sea through a canyon where high walls came to the edge of the water. The gorge pierced a mountain range of high and ragged peaks—the Cascade range. Apparently no means could be found whereby the early travelers in the development of a great state could break through to the rich valleys known to exist along the western half of the "Oregon country." The pioneers builded rafts and boats and succeeded in passing by the water route. Some lives were lost, and to all of them the trip was productive of hardships which only the sturdy and strong of heart could withstand.

For many years the gorge remained a barrier to travel of any kind. When a railroad succeeded in constructing a single track line along the Oregon short at enormous expense, and in 1914 the people of Portland had begun so to absorb the spirit of good roads that the present highway began to be talked about.

In a vague sort of way Portlanders knew that there were waterfalls in the canyon, that there existed combinations of color and form of rarest interest, but not until Samuel C. Lancaster, expert road builder and engineer, had worked his way through the gorge and prepared a report did a real enthusiasm for the building of the road begin to grow. Lancaster told of the route, how he would build it high up over the canyons which had heretofore been impassible, how he had been let down on ropes to sight the location of the road along cliffs and fired public spirit by stories of the splendors he had discovered for the tourist. John B. Yeon and Simon Benson, two multi-millionaires, whose money had been accumulated in the logging and lumber camps, became interested. Mr. Benson began an investigation of the right-of-way matter and where it was found that private property stood in the way of the road, Benson bought the ground. Much of the route was found to be inside a forest reserve. Forester Graves immediately granted the right to build the road.

The estimates called for 1,250,000 as the cost of construction. The county commissioners of Multnomah county ordered a bond election and immediately certain labor union politicians declared opposition to the bonds unless the road should be constructed on a basis of 8 hours work and a minimum of $2.50 per day for labor. That was out of the question, so the Portland Chamber of Commerce got into the game. They organized a committee of 900, divided into bands of precinct workers, and prepared to interview every man and woman in the county during the last three days of the campaign. Mr. Yeon, a man who arrived in Oregon with $2.50 in his pockets, volunteered and promised the people that he would act as county road overseer without pay and see that the people received a dollar's worth of road for every dollar of bonds, if the latter carried at the election. The bonds did carry by a vote of two to one.

The road is ready. For more than a year and a half Mr. Yeon was on the highway at 4.30 in the morning and returned at 7.30 in the evening. For forty-seven miles east of Portland it is a paved highway, its asphaltic concrete surface as smooth as a roadway can be made, and at no place is it on a grade of more than five per cent. It is the Northwest Pathway for the recreationists, the Road of the Falling Waters, the one American road that combines the beauties of the Alps, the Rhine, southern Italy, the Rocky Mountains, the Hudson and the Adirondacks.

The Columbia River Highway hangs on cliffs; it skirts the diked bottom lands where the waters are held back as the sea wall of Holland holds back the pounding surf; it passes a series of water falls where spray dashes in the face of the traveler; at its highest point it circles a mountain peak where the roadway is supported by columns of concrete and steel; it crosses gorges where bridges of eleven different types are swung high up in the air, and far underneath foaming brooks dash down to the Columbia.

Allow Us To Present The Scripps-Booth Car

Elegance of Design and Engine Efficiency in This Auto Aristocrat

THE CHINA PRESS carries today an advertisement for the Scripps-Booth motor car—an aristocrat among American automobiles. There is distinction and elegance in every line of the Scripps-Booth bodies and tested efficiency in every part of their engines and chassis. This car is comparatively a newcomer in the American market, but it achieved instant popularity. Some of the reasons are given below.

Scripps-Booth engineering embodies every newest principle of motor car construction which aims toward passenger ease and luxury. It has a minimum weight rear axle connected to the body through the latest type of full-cantilever springs. It has most easily operated steering mechanism. It has the least-trouble type of wheel and tire mechanism. It has the most modern seating and upholstery equipment. It has a most appealing interior, with every item of control within easy reach and beautifully finished. It embodies the last word of automobile knowledge as related to passenger luxury and long life of mechanism. Its easy riding on-rough or smooth roads is equaled by no other car of any weight at any price. Altogether the Scripps-Booth car stands out as the greatest motor car value in the industry—a new type of vehicle in a new field, aiming toward maximum comfort and minimum running expense, rather than minimum first cost and maximum quantity production.

Scripps-Booth engineering also includes the most complete equipment. It includes a starting system which is second to none built. It includes the most up-to-date ignition system, and the handiest gear-shifting arrangement. It has made use of extra body room and leg room, with especially easy operating pedals and controls, so that the car may possess a maximum handiness and minimum of effort for the woman driver—a class of driver which is enormously increasing as cars are becoming lighter, more luxurious, and better equipped.

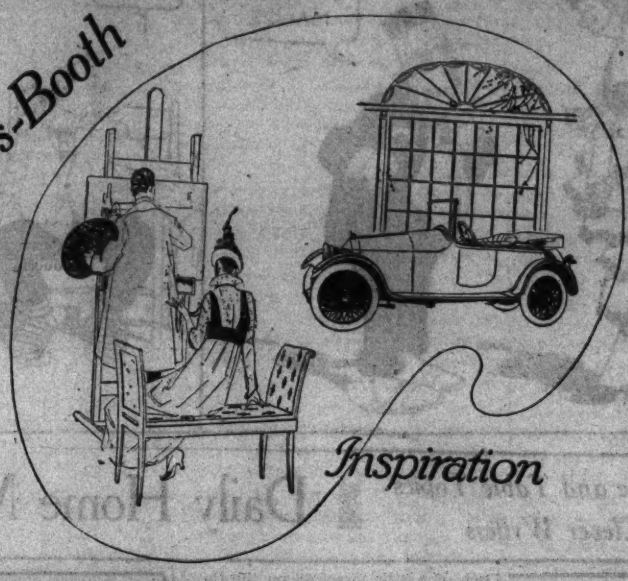
The Scripps-Booth roadster is unique among automobiles.

It is mounted on a chassis of 110-inch wheel-base and standard tread. The body is streamline, having its beginning in a polished German silver V-type radiator, continuing in a sloping curved hood, which terminates in a rain-vision windshield. The side lines of the cowl sweep upward in a graceful curve to join with the line of of the windshield, so that there is no clash in the lines of the car through the fitting of the windshield, and so the vehicle is equally attractive whether the top is up or down.

The sides of the car are high and curve slightly toward the rear, the back being in the shape of a torpedo boat stern, terminating in the fifth wheel carrier.

This body and chassis is mounted on Houk extra-strong wire wheels. Five of these wheels are furnished as stock equiment, and five 30x3½-inch tires. These wheels are so light, and the car itself, that it is no task for a woman, even of light weight, to jack up the rear axle and change a wheel should a puncture occur.

The outside finish of the car is exceptionally elegant and better than is found on some $3,000 cars.



SCRIPPS-BOOTH luxurious light cars for the the first time offer pride-value in minimum weight, together with the most advanced construction and completeness of appointment of any motor-car of today.

Art and psychology in these designs blend with engineering and factory processes to produce the world's highest achievement in motor-cars of the maximum luxury type, giving to **SCRIPPS-BOOTH** cars, as to no others, that priceless attribute of self-respect, which the man reflects as pride.

4-passenger 8-cylinder Model, complete $1,175.00 (gold)
F.o.b. Detroit, Michigan.

3-passenger 4-cylinder Model, complete $825.00 (gold)
F.o.b. Detroit, Michigan.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH COMPANY
Export Department
2, West 57th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

OVER 120
CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Car Insurance Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

Insure where you KNOW you will be satisfied

Prospectus from:—
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Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

Model 75

Overland

Electric Lights
Electric Starter

Touring Car - - Tls. 1,750
Roadster - - - „ 1,700

1000 Cars Per Day Production Makes This Car Possible at So Low a Price

Our factory contains 103 acres of floor space and employs 12,000 men.
We produce 1000 cars a day.

This—and this only—explains our ability to give so much car for so little money.

Overland Model 75 is a small, light, comfortable family car with most of the advantages of much larger, higher priced cars.

It has a full streamline body of the latest design. The finish is a lustrous black with bright nickel and polished aluminum fittings.

Five adults can ride comfortably in the wide, roomy seats. The cushions are soft and deep over long flexible spring.

While the wheelbase is long—104 inches (2642 mm.) the car is light in weight, 2160 pounds.

The large tyres give greater mileage than could be obtained from the smaller size used on other cars of similer specifications. These, with rear springs of the famous cantliever type, insure remarkable riding comfort.

Together with these advantages—and many others—you get the Overland thoroughness in design, quality of material and workmanship. This is possible at such a price only under the Overland method of scientific manufacture in large quantities.

Let us show you this car.

Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
High Tension Magneto Ignition
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 31" X 4".
Demountable, detachable rims—one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door hinges.
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type, built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish
Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator, with head, rear and dash lamps and headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover; magnetic speedometer; electric horn; combination rear light and license bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tyre carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre repair kit; jack and pump.

Complete Information on Request

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.
2a, Jinkee Road. Shanghai and Hankow. *Telephone 3809*

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Cars. Full information on request.

THIS SKIPPER SAILED ON GOODRICH TIRES

Silvertowns Carry Cars From Florida West for Over 7,000 Miles

It was a fair day in June when Captain D. McLewis and his wife, together with Ed. T. Lewis and family, sailed forth from the gates of Bradentown, Fla., into the west. Before them lay adventures experiences and pleasures which they had been anticipating for months. Before them also lay the great outdoors and an opportunity to recuperate health.

The two schooners which they took were primed for the occasion—one a Velie and the other a Cadillac—and both were shod with Silvertowns. In full justice, it must be said that Mr. Lewis had not intended to use this equipment, but his partner, Captain McLewis, knew how severe the roads before them were and finally persuaded him to use the famous Cable Cords.

Through avenues overhung with Spanish moss, past cotton fields and palms they sped on their way toward the setting sun. Day by day the cotton fields were replaced by corn, the palms by elms and maples and the rolling prairies of Illinois and Iowa told them they were on their way.

And then it rained! Captain McLewis is a retired sea captain—he's used to water. But mud was something new. It stuck and clung. It bummed up the landscape and it threw a monkey wrench into the wheels of progress. It was well nigh impossible to get through the gumbo roads of western Nebraska.

When they did get through, the rock roads of Colorado and Wyoming awaiting them. Yet, despite hardships, it was a grand old vacation. Their cars were the first to enter Yellowstone from the Cody entrance—they drove on through to Washington and Oregon and finally reached Oakland, Cal., with the odometer registering 7,000 miles.

Out of the ten tires with which the two cars started, but two were used up in the 7,000 miles. The others were in excellent shape, and Captain McLewis said that only the Silvertowns had ever permitted them to get through.

Hudson Super-Six Is To Arrive In May

Those who intend purchasing a car in the near future will do well to remember that the first shipment of the now-famous Hudson Super-Six is due to arrive on the 26th of next month. Messrs. Markt & Co., Ltd., sole agents in China, will be pleased to give full particulars to anyone interested.

Shanghai to See Many New Studebakers

Motorists and intending motorists will be interested to learn that Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg & Co. are from now on expecting regular shipments of the new Studebaker Model (Series 17) to arrive. There are four on the Tenyo Maru, which is to arrive today (two are already sold), eight on the Yucatan, and after this, eight will reach Shanghai on the Yokohama Maru and sixteen on the Monteagle. Attention is called to two advertisements appearing elsewhere in this issue, containing full particular of the famous Studebaker cars.

Willys A Magnate In The Auto World

Head Of Overland Company Has Had a Phenomenal Career

Like every successful organization, The Willys-Overland Co. has at its head one man—John N. Willys—on whose shoulders rests responsibility of keeping the entire organization keyed up to the highest point of efficiency. He is the master hand that has guided the Overland through eight years of remarkable development and prosperity.

Early in 1908 Willys acquired the controlling interest in the Overland Automobile Company, at that time located in Indianapolis. One of his first moves was to improve the manufacturing facilities of the plant. The year before he had sold several hundred Overland cars to dealers throughout the Eastern States, with the promise of early deliveries, only to find that the factory was unable to turn out the cars.

As there were no cars for delivery Willys decided to take over the manufacturing end of the business as well as the selling.

During the first year under its new management the company manufactured and sold 4,000 Overland cars. Three large additions were made to the factory but even these did not furnish room enough for the plans Willys was making for the future. He saw the field broadening out and decided to anticipate the demand by bettering both his product and the facilities for its manufacture.

In the spring of 1909 news reached him that the Pope-Toledo plant was for sale. Within three days Willys had purchased the factory, which contained 332,000 square feet of floor space, and was at that time one of the largest plants in the country. The Overland shops were moved from Indianapolis and in December of the same year it was officially announced that The Willys-Overland Company's production for the year had amounted to 13,000 cars.

Since that time the Overland factory has shown a phenomenal increase in its yearly production. In 1910 over 16,500 cars were constructed and sold, in 1911 over 18,000, in 1912 over 23,000, in 1913 over 40,000, and in 1914 over 50,000. During the calendar year just ended 100,000 Overland cars were made at the big Toledo plant, and Mr. Willys declares that this enormous production will be still further increased in 1916, when he plans to ship on an average of 1,000 cars a day.

When Willys started to manufacture Overland cars in Toledo he employed 400 men. Today the employees number 11,600. The original floor space of the Pope plant, amounting to 332,000 square feet, has been increased to 4,486,680 square feet, or 103 acres. In eight years the Overland factory has grown to almost fourteen times its original size.

This Willard Battery Saves Owner from Mud

While demonstrating a new car, a salesman for the Charleston (S. C.) Motor Sales Company got into a pretty mess. He might have been there yet if the Willard storage battery on the car hadn't come to his assistance.

Country roads aren't always boulevards, as this man soon discovered. The car performed beautifully until it was driven into mud and water so deep that the motor stalled. Water came in through the carburetor air intake and starting again was impossible.

Luckily for himself and his prospect, the demonstrator wasn't afraid to try something. He ran the motor from the Willard starting battery, slipped into low gear and pulled the car entirely out of the mud hole with the electric motive power. Afterwards he said that while he wouldn't recommend car owners using their batteries in this way, at the same time he was mighty glad he had a battery as good as he did.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES ON THE FORD

The Ford Motor Company was organized June 16, 1903. The history of the greatest automobile production is given below, recording one of the most phenomenal industrial developments in the world's history.

In 1903-4, to September 30, there were made and sold 1,708 Ford Cars;

In 1905 the Company built and sold 1,695 Ford cars;

In 1906, there were made and sold a total of 1,599 Ford cars;

In 1907, the total of cars made and sold was 8,423 Ford cars;

In 1908, the production and sales reached 6,398 Ford cars;

In 1909, the phenomenal growth began with 10,607 Ford cars;

In 1910, the production jumped to a total of 18,664 Ford cars;

In 1911, there were made and sold a total of 34,528 Ford cars;

In 1912, production more than doubled, with 78,440 Ford cars;

In 1913, a new high water mark was reached with 168,220 Ford cars;

1914, saw an even greater triumph achieved by 248,307 Ford cars;

While 1915, crowned all efforts with a total of 308,213 Ford cars.

The minimum production planned for this year—August 1, 1915 to August 1, 1916 is half a million—500,000 cars.

The 1915 production of more than 300,000 finished Ford cars entailed some big figuring. The following condensed data is based on a production of 308,213 cars. If a production of 500,000 cars is accomplished in 1916, the various materials entering into their construction and the facilities required for their handling will be increased proportionately over the figures given below.

56,218 freight cars were needed to handle material and product.

A loaded 50-car train left the yards every three hours.

Two carloads of spark plugs were used every month.

125,500 tons of steel were needed in the cars.

7,480,470 pounds of hair were used in the cushions.

34,633,500 square feet of rubber cloth material in the tops.

1,232,825 each of wheels and tries.

1,541,065 lamps.

2,661,120 feet of Vanadium steel shafting and axles.

1,251,360 feet of exhaust pipe.

1,725,000 square feet of plate glass in windshields.

6,000,000 pounds of brass in Ford radiators.

36,000,000 feet of copper tubing in these radiators.

4,200,000 pounds of steel in Ford magnetos.

10,625 miles of wiring used in magnetos.

1,307,700 pounds of solder entered into Ford cars.

2,682,000 square feet galvanized metal in gasoline tanks.

45,000 horse power developed by new engines and generators.

40 tons of coal per hour required for power.

2,200,000 cubic feet of gas used by engines each day.

1½ miles of conveyor tracks make rapid assembly possible.

150 gallons of machine oil for lubrication, each hour.

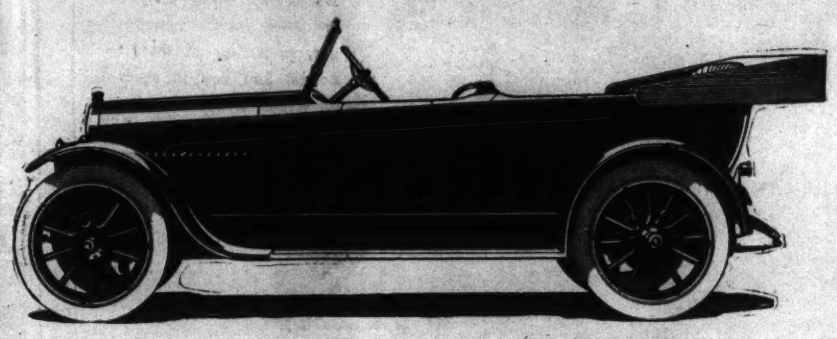
1,500 gallons of fuel oil used hourly, for heat-treating.

Average number of Ford employes throughout the world in 1915 totaled about 31,500.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The First Shipment of the

HUDSON Super-Six



is due to arrive

May 26

Get full particulars NOW

MARKT & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

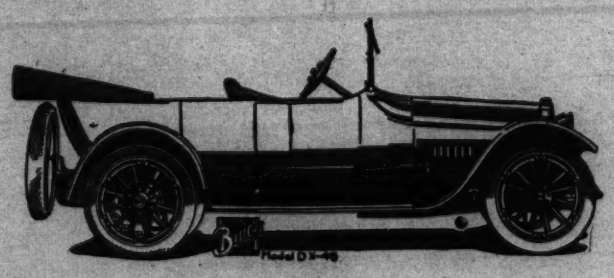
(Inc. in New Jersey, U.S.A.)

SOLE AGENTS

89-91, Rue Montauban

JUST ARRIVED

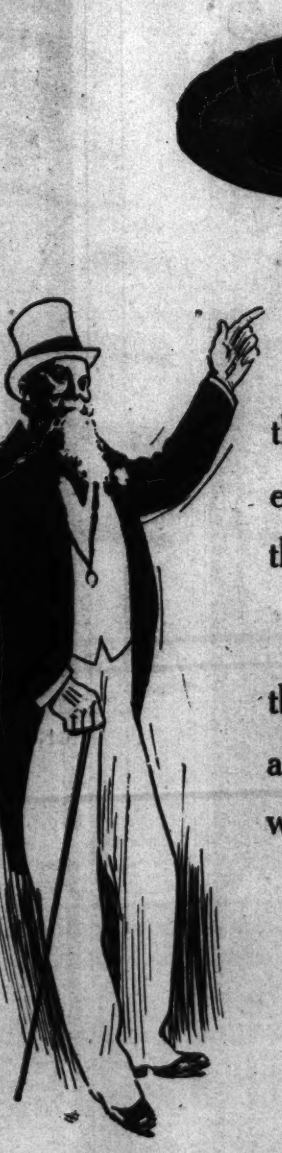
1916 BUICK CARS



On view at the

EASTERN GARAGE

A129 and A130 Szechuen Road



MOTORISTS, PLEASE NOTE

that in consequence of the continued rise in exchange, the price of DUNLOP TYRES is from this date reduced 10%.

This concession, made entirely in favour of the consumer, will enable you to buy the best and yet practise the economy which befits these war-times.

REMEMBER

There are many best makes but only one

DUNLOP

Dunlop Rubber Co., Limited

20, Kiukiang Road.

Tel: 2248. Cables: Pneumatic

Simplicity Dresses By Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Simplicity Gown—"What Every Woman Knows"—Faded Scarlet Chiffon and Lace

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

HERE are two "simplicity dresses."

"What Every Woman Knows" is the name that I have given to the tea dress of faded scarlet chiffon and silver lace shown in the upper left hand corner of this page.

What could be more adorable than a beautiful woman wearing this particular dress, which is made of shaded scarlet chiffon, varying from palest rose to the color deep in the hearts of American Beauty roses, with bands of satin the same shades and trimmed with antique silver lace. With this dress is worn a cap of silver lace and chiffon, and this combination, with its complementary of rose-shaded lights and perfect appointments, would make any woman a creature irresistible.

The second dress, of which two views are given, is called "My Dream Girl," and it is as aptly named, I think, as the first one. It is made of white net trimmed with irridescent embroidery, showing all the light and colors of opals. The bodice is of pale opal-green satin, and the pipings on the skirt and the little coat are of palest blue and green satin.

On the corsage is worn a tiny bouquet of hand-made flowers representing the opal tints, and the coat, skirt as well as the tiny fascinating cap which fastens under the chin, are trimmed with bands of purest white swansdown. It is truly a dream dress.

Back View of "My Dream Girl" Dress

"My Dream Girl"—Another Simplicity Dress of White Net and Opal Green Satin. ("Lucile" Models)

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY APRIL 23, 1916

YANGTSZE STAKES TO BEACONSFIELD

Triumph Captures The Easter Criterion with Swanee A Length Behind

BLACK DIAMOND'S WIN In Hardest Race of the Day, This Pony Makes Fine Finish

The International Recreation Club very obviously filled in a big gap yesterday, for, though it was a dull, cheerless day, the stands at the Kiangwan race course were filled with a far bigger crowd than one often sees when the weather is glorious and there are really big events down for decision. So much the better, for the Club has not had the best of fortunes at recent meetings and is due for a change.

The turf was in fair condition—just a trifle soft on top, but perhaps all the better for that. There were liberal entries, but too few ponies were saddled, as may be judged from the fact that in five of the nine events the pari-mutuel was only called on to pay for two places and at Kiangwan they allow three places for six runners.

Also the wins were mostly runaways. A notable exception was in the Easter Stakes, for which Black Diamond, Northland and that magnificent worker The Capercaillie came thundering down the straight neck and neck, respectively steered by Messrs. Johnstone, Heard and Hill, three of the hardest finishers in Shanghai. It was only in the last stride that they could be separated and the judge could well have been more generous than to place Black Diamond a head in front, with The Capercaillie beaten another length. A short head and a neck was more like it.

Anyway, there could not have been a tighter, nor a better ridden race. And Wakefield was whipping in a long way behind!

Beaconsfield, with nothing to beat, cantered away with the Yangtsze Stakes and Triumph, with better stuff out against it, did the same in the Easter Criterions, the fact that Swanee was only a length behind counting for nothing. Such a fine judge of pace as Mr. Liou does not send his ponies out to win by a distance when he sees he can do it by anything that will satisfy the judge.

The day's record distribution of wealth was over the first race, when Neptune, under Mr. Vida, put up a surprise in the five furlong scramble and earned $76 for its backers.

The results follow:

1.—The Easter Flyaway Plate.—Value $200. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a 5 furlongs race, 7 lbs extra and of 2 or more such races, 10 lbs. extra. 5 Furlongs.

	lbs.	
Mr. Leaf's bay Neptune, Mr. F. R. Vida	156	—1
Mr. Yangtsze's dun Cardington, Mr. T. L. Hu	143	—2
Mr. John Johnstone's ches. The Nipper, Mr. J. Johnstone	159	—3
Mr. Ezra's grey Automaton, Mr. I. Ezra	152	—0
Mr. Henry Morris' dun Homefield, Mr. H. E. Morris	158	—0
Mr. Tah Yuen's p'bald spring Bird, late Auld Reekie, Mr. J. Liou	152	—0
Mr. Elrectus' grey Forfest, Mr. Heard	152	—0
Mr. Twovees' grey Unknown, Mr. W. Hill	152	—0
Mr. Meguro's grey The Raider, Mr. S. Nagai	158	—0

After three or four false starts, the ponies were allowed to go in a mere procession, with Neptune quite four lengths ahead. Cardington caught him on the turn, but Neptune came again and won comfortably. Four lengths; three.—Time, 1.17 2-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $76.80. Places, 1st $12.70; 2nd $10; 3rd $6.40.

Cash sweep.—1st ticket 207, 2nd 285, 3rd 296.

2.—The Chaazee Cup.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1916. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 5lbs. Winners of 2 or more races, 5lbs. extra. 1 Mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Three Stars' bay Anticipation, Mr. Heard	150	—1
Mr. Meguro's grey Otowa, Mr. S. Nagai	158	—2
Mr. John Johnstone's ches. Simple Simon, Mr. J. Johnstone	151	—3
Mr. Leaf's ches. Professor, Mr. T. L. Yih	147	—0
Mr. Cintonio's grey Fuji, Mr. W. Hill	150	—0
Mr. Cloud's grey Galloway, Mr. J. Liou	158	—0
Mr. Day's grey Westland, Mr. F. R. Vida	158	—0
Messrs. Evans Bros.' ches. Bonbon, Mr. S. F. Ma..	152	—0
Mr. Tah Yuen's brown Recommendation, Mr. T. L. Hu	150	—0

Jumping away in front, Anticipation was never headed and won easily by two lengths from Otowa, which got into the running at the quarter post. Simple Simon, many lengths away, just got its place.—Time, 2.11.

Pari-mutuel, to win $32.30. Places, 1st $13.10; 2nd $10.80; 3rd $12.30.

Cash sweep.—1st ticket 220, 2nd 224, 3rd 7.

3.—The Yangtsze Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 7lbs. 1¼ Miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Henry Morris' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. H. E. Morris	158	—1
Mr. Perchang's grey Paulism, Mr. F. R. Vida	156	—2
Mr. Jedfert's grey Brussels, Mr. W. Hill	148	—3
Mr. C. N. W.'s ches. Faith, late Baptism, Mr. C. T. Chu	158	—0
Mr. Jeronimo's grey Fairplay, Mr. V. F. Rangel	154	—0

There was nothing out to touch Beaconsfield, the pony winning as it pleased. Two lengths; many.—Time, 2.47 4-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win, $6.60. Places, 1st $5.90; 2nd $7.20.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 441, 2nd 243, 3rd 241.

4.—The Easter Maiden Steeplechase.—Value $200. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies that have never won a Steeplechase. Weight 155lbs. 2 Miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Eze's Perhaps, Mr. Ezra	155	—1
Mr. H. W. Kent's grey Larrikin, late Auction, Mr. Heard	153	—2
Mr. John Johnstone's roan Formosa, Mr. J. Johnstone	156	—3
Mr. Henry Morris' grey Cavalryfield, Mr. H. E. Morris	155	—0

The steeplechase was spoiled. Only four turned out, Cavalryfield, after two half-hearted jumps, refused at the third and fell at the fourth, then being taken off. Formosa also fell, but finished for its place. Perhaps was pressed, but won by two lengths.

Pari-mutuel, to win $11.10. Places 1st 7.80; 2nd $9.10.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 153, 2nd 164, 3rd 356.

5.—The Easter Criterion Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 10 lbs.—1 Mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Henry Morris' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. H. E. Morris	158	—1
Mr. Perchang's grey Paulism, Mr. F. R. Vida	156	—2
Mr. Jedfert's grey Brussels, Mr. W. Hill	148	—3
Mr. C. N. W.'s ches. Faith, late Baptism, Mr. C. T. Chu	158	—0
Mr. Jeronimo's grey Fairplay, Mr. V. F. Rangel	154	—0

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Pari-mutuel, to win, $6.60. Places, 1st $5.90; 2nd $7.20.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 441, 2nd 243, 3rd 241.

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Mr. H. W. Kent's grey Larrikin, late Auction, Mr. Heard	153	—2
Mr. John Johnstone's roan Formosa, Mr. J. Johnstone	156	—3
Mr. Henry Morris' grey Cavalryfield, Mr. H. E. Morris	155	—0

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Cash sweep, 1st ticket 441, 2nd 243, 3rd 241.

4

assessed that the receipts totaled approximately $175,000.

"That figure is beyond all previous estimates," some one said.

"Yes, but I am giving you the straight facts," said Rickard. "At the lowest the receipts will be $175,000. The expenses so far as I am able to figure them out will not go beyond $110,000. That means McCracken and I will clear between $60,000 and $70,000 on the fight."

Fight By Rounds

Round One—Moran landed the first punch, a left to the head. Willard shot in his left and they fell into a clinch. Moran ducked Willard's left. Moran ducked Willard's right and shot his right to Willard's stomach. Willard tried two jabs to the face, but missed. Willard missed a left for the jaw and Moran rushed in and landed two blows on the body and two on the side of the head. Willard landed a jab and followed with a right to the body. Moran swung for Willard's jaw, but missed, and then Willard smashed one to the head and a terrific right to the body. Moran backed Willard to the ropes and Willard stood up under a fusillade of punches.

Round Two—Willard jabbed to the head and they clinched. Moran missed a right to Willard's jaw and then smashed Willard's ear. The blow maddened the champion and he rushed Moran furiously. Moran ducked several jabs for the head and then they clinched. Willard shot a terrific left to Moran's jaw and drove the challenger to the ropes. When Frank came out Willard landed another right, but it hit Moran's shoulder. The men stood in the center of the ring and Moran landed two out of three swings for Willard's head. Moran shot a left to Willard's body and then pounded his jaw with a long right. Willard grinned. The round ended with Moran punching Willard's stomach in a half clinch. Moran's round.

Round Three—Moran shot a left to the body and they clinched. Moran missed another body punch and Willard then landed a right with full force on Moran's body. The challenger winced, but came out and hit Willard twice on the body with his left. Moran swung for the head, but missed. The Pittsburger found little trouble breaking through Willard's guard. Moran landed a right on Willard's kidneys and the champion retaliated with a right to the head and a left to the body. Willard missed a vicious uppercut and Moran smashed him twice on the ear with an overhand right. Willard jabbed Moran with his left and Moran came back with a left to Willard's body. Moran hit Willard's shoulder and the round ended with a wild swing by Willard for Moran's jaw. Moran's round.

Willard Wakes Up

Round Four—Willard missed a left to the head and then shot a terrific right to the body. He followed it with a one-two to the head and then backed Moran to the ropes with another right to the head. Moran dashed a left and then swung his right to Willard's jaw. It was about even on an exchange of jabs in the center of the right ring. First blood for Willard. Moran backed to the ropes and then rushed out and placed a left in Willard's stomach. Willard came back with a left and right to the head and they clinched. Willard landed two uppercuts before they separated and then as Willard held back his right Moran shot an awful left into Willard's stomach. Willard sent a right to Moran's eye, opening a gash above the eye and the blood streamed forth. Willard's round.

Round Five—Willard opened the session with a left to the face, followed with a left to the jaw and then Moran clinched. Moran backed Willard to the ropes during the clinch, sending in three punches to Willard's stomach. Moran backed Willard against the ropes again and landed six punches to the head without affecting the champion. They stood in the center of the ring and exchanged punches and then Willard shot a left to the face and followed it with a right to the body. Moran landed a left to the stomach and Willard came back with a right smash that widened the cut over Moran's eye. Even round.

Round Six—They fell into a clinch as they came from their corners and as they broke, Willard uppercutted Moran, but failed to hurt him. The challenger smiled and resumed his furious rushing of Willard. Willard missed an uppercut and then landed a left to the body. He followed it with a straight to Moran's bruised eye. Moran sent a left and right to the body and then tried a terrific swing to the head. He missed. Willard sent a right cross to Moran's head and then banged him four times with short uppercuts. Moran failed to connect with a right swing and took an uppercut on the chin as a penalty for failure. Willard's round. Moran's glove broke during this round, but Referee White refused to permit him to change it.

This Was a Hard Round

Round Seven—Willard opened with a terrific rush and banged Moran fifteen times while the challenger wallowed around the ring. A series of uppercuts staggered Moran and a right smash by Willard cut Moran's eye still more, making Moran's face a smear of blood. Moran rallied, however, and began shooting lefts and rights to Willard's body while he rushed with his head down. Moran hung off to Willard and got a smash under the chin. Willard continued his terrific bombardment of Moran's head, swinging lefts and rights one after another and it seemed that Moran must fall. Suddenly, however, Moran came to life again and rushed Willard. He sent a terrific left to Willard's head, following it with a right to the head and two to the body. Willard backed against the ropes and Moran smashed him twice to the body and three times to the head. The round ended with Moran walloping Willard's head. Willard's round.

Round Eight—Willard opened with a right to the face and followed with a left to the body. Moran sent two to the body and a left to the head. Willard's jabs with his left fell short and then he countered with a right to the body. Moran sent a terrific overhand right to Willard's jaw and the champion backed up. Moran rushed Willard around the ring, but failed with two swings to the head. Willard jabbed Moran three times to the head and Moran then missed a right swing for the jaw. Willard banged Moran's injured left eye twice and then jabbed Moran's nose. Moran sent a long left to Willard's head, but the champion grinned and the round ended with Moran making a swing for the champion's jaw. Willard's round.

Round Nine—Moran rushed from his corner and met Willard as he was coming from his corner. Frank landed a left and right to the body and then left to the head. Willard jabbed Moran twice with his left and tried for a long right to the jaw. He missed. Willard crashed a left to Moran's jaw and Moran came back with a right to Willard's jaw. Both men were putting everything they had behind their punches. Moran drove a right to Willard's body, missed a long right to the head and got a right uppercut as he was trying to regain his balance. Willard jabbed Moran three times and once more the Pittsburger seemed partly blinded. Moran landed a right to Willard's jaw and then hung back awaiting another opening. He got it, but missed, and Willard handed him a vicious right uppercut. Willard's round.

Round Ten—Willard opened with two smashes with his left to Moran's face and then jabbed Moran three times to the body while the challenger jockeyed around in an attempt to shoot a right to Willard's jaw. Willard sent a left to Frank's body and Moran then rushed in and banged Willard with three punches in a half clinch. Willard backed to the ropes in ducking Moran's right and then came out and shot a long left swing to Moran's stomach. Willard landed two upper-cuts after Moran landed a long swing and Moran came back with two to the body. Willard landed a short uppercut and Moran retaliated with one to the body. Willard landed a short uppercut and Moran retaliated with a right smash to the jaw. Moran missed a left to the body and the fight ended there. Willard's round.

Back From the War Mr. A. O. Rigby Has His Foot Amputated

Also Wounded in Head And Shoulder; Experiences German's Hospitality

Mr. A. O. Rigby is a YOUNG veteran of the war who received his discharge from the British army because of wounds received in France and has come out to Shanghai. From the soldier's stock of gunpowder and lead he has turned his attention to the more healthful pills and talcum powder in the stocks of Twigg's pharmacy.

There is a wound in his right forehead where one bullet struck him, and a wound in his right shoulder where a shrapnel ball went through. About three weeks ago he had his right foot amputated at the Victoria Nursing Home—a result of having it crushed probably by the wheels of a gun carriage while he lay on the ground wounded.

Recently Mr. Rigby lay basking in the sunlight that streamed into the garden of his boarding house at No. [illegible] Hongkong Road. A head appeared over the wall. The head was the property of Mr. R. Neumann, a neighbor. Mr. Neumann is a German of the most patriotic type.

"You seem to be pretty badly used up," he observed. "Who did it?"

"The Germans did it," said Mr. Rigby shifting his crutches, "I got this on the firing line in France."

"Unuh," said Mr. Neumann and his head disappeared.

Not long after that a bunch of flowers arrived for the young veteran's table. They were from his German neighbor. Other expressions of sympathy followed. Mr. Rigby has been invited to visit Mr. Neumann on his country ranch and it is probable that he will accept. Fire-eaters of the opposing nations are watching the acquaintance with interest.

Rigby's story reads like a paper-back war thriller.

Britain declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914. On August 5 Mr. Rigby volunteered. It was his 21st birthday. He was sent to the 1st battalion of the Warwickshires and crossed to France on August 19. He was in the heartbreaking retreat from Mons when the 50,000 British were opposed to a force said to have outnumbered them 20 to 1.

"Later our officers told us," he said, "that the retreat was necessary because General Soudet, who commanded the 250,000 French troops supposed to support us, had gone that day to see his German wife off on a steamer and got back too late to receive his despatches. We were also told that Kitchener crossed the Channel and forced the French to condemn this commander for his failure of duty.

"The withdrawal was a nightmare. One of the worst things about it was that we were retreating from a force that we could not see. The first we knew of it was when the Germans began shelling the Irish Guards while they were at Sunday morning mass. Troopers, peasants, millionaires, horses all streamed along the road toward the south in confused miles of misery. We crossed the Chantilly Racecourse on the outskirts of Paris before the tide turned and we began to push them back."

By this time regiments were scrambled and mixed together in a tangle that could not be at once righted. Men fell in with whatever company they found themselves. Rigby's chums were an Irish Guardsman and a Hussar. Back at his home in Birmingham Mr. Rigby had been a chemist so they gave him a red cross badge and consigned him to the Royal Medical Corps. That didn't suit him so he kept his rifle and tore off the Red Cross band.

"The German snipers pick off red cross men first," said he, "I didn't mean to take unnecessary chances."

"We got orders to go forward and conduct some French wounded back behind the lines. We had reached a little village 10 miles south of St. Quentin when a German airman drummed overhead and spotted us. Our captain ordered us to withdraw on a wood. We fell back and I was preparing some tea with the Irish Guard and the Hussar. I remember that I looked at my watch and said to them.

"'We're jolly lucky to be here, aren't we?'

"And that's the last I remember. I felt no pain whatever.

"I received a shrapnel ball through the shoulder and the ball in the head at the same time. I don't know what it was that ran over and crushed my foot. The ball that struck my forehead seems to be a revolver bullet. How I got that at the same time as the shrapnel wound is a puzzle. One explanation that has been suggested is that the same shrapnel explosion discharged a revolver being carried by one of our own officers and that it hit me too. Stranger things than that have happened."

Mr. Rigby's itinerary of pain began then. He was first taken to the field hospital "where the mortally wounded ones were left to die." There he lay three days on the ground before he was transferred to Amiens; after two nights there he was sent to Rouen where after lying three days in the railroad station, he was shifted to Le Mans and from there to St. Nazarre. There was another long wait before the "Assurias" took them on board.

"There," says Mr. Rigby, "we lay in the hot sun on the deck and saw the German prisoners file past to be washed and fed. They tended to us later."

Finally they came in sight of "Blighty," which is the soldier's name for England. They were landed at Southhampton and taken to the Netley hospital. For the first time in 7 weeks the wounded man got his clothes off and had a bath. All this time his crushed foot had gone without attention—the nature of the wound being hidden by the boots he wore. But his wanderings were not over. Again he was shifted to the Colchester Hospital where Col. N—— took it as a personal affront that he hadn't died in Netley. He was moved from there to Ipswich, then to Milbank where they placed him in the "puddle ward" (insane ward) because they had no room anywhere else and from there to a hospital in the city of London.

In his wanderings Mr. Rigby's eyes got poisoned and both of them went blind. During all this time he was making a fight to save his injured foot. Finally his sight came back and he was able to save the foot from amputation until he got to Shanghai—far from the battlefield where he had received the injury.

Yangtsze Stakes To Beaconsfield

(Continued from Page 1)

Diamond, Mr. J. Johnstone ..... 164—1
Mr. Day's grey Northland.
Mr. A. J. P. Heard..... 165—2
Messrs. Wingrove and Hedge's brown The Capercallzie.
Mr. W. Hill ..... 167—3
Mr. Henry Morriss' brown Wakefield, Mr. H. E. Morriss ..... 155—0

The best race of the day. Ridden hard, the four kept close together right into the straight. Then Wakefield was left behind and in a terrific finish Black Diamond was given the verdict by a head; a length.—Time, 8.24.

Pari-mutuel, to win $6.80. Places, 1st $5.30; 2nd 9.10.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 382, 2nd 103, 3rd 41.

8.—The Easter Selling Race.—Value $400. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Winner to be sold for $200. Weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for $100, allowed 3 lbs.; if entered to be sold for $50, allowed 10 lbs. 1 Mile.

lbs
Mr. Z. L.'s bl. dun Alleyway, Mr. J. Liou ..... 148—1
Mr. Ezra's grey Automaton, Mr. I. Ezra ..... 147—2
Mr. Perchang's grey Monarchism, Mr. H. F. Hu. 152—3
Mr. C. T. Chu's bay The Nautical Bird, Mr. C. T. Chu 145—0
Mr. Mars' roan The Giddy Bird, Mr. S. P. Ma. ... 142—0
Mr. Tah Yeen's p baid Spring Bird, late Auld Reekie, Mr. T. L. Hu ..... 142—0
Mr. F. R. Vida's ches. Sydney, late Dumfries, Mr. F. R. Vida ..... 149—0
Mr. Meguro's grey The Raider, Mr. S. Nagai... 152—0

A very open race. Alleyway had the best of it for the run in, but Automaton, shut in behind, came right round the field and challenged strongly. However, jockeyship told, and Alleyway stuck it out to win by a length and a half; a length.—Time, 2.11.

Pari-mutuel, to win $18.10. Places, 1st $6.10; 2nd $10.20; 3rd $28.70.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 60, 2nd 139, 3rd 17.

The Winner was sold to Mr. C. T. Chu for $800.

9.—The Nanyang Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs. 7 Furlongs.

lbs
Messrs. Toeg and Spoilman's brown Swanee, Mr. A. J. P. Heard ..... 155—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. J. Johnstone ..... 155—2
Mr. Yangtsze's dun Cardington, Mr. J. Liou..... 155—3
Mr. C. N. W.'s ches. Faith, late Baptism, Mr. C. T. Chu ..... 156—0
Mr. Jeronim's grey Fairplay, Mr. V. F. Rangel..... 158—0
Mr. Elrettue' grey Forrest, Mr. J. L. Ezra ..... 142—0
Mr. Meguro's grey Otowa, Mr. S. Nagai ..... 155—0

Swanee, even with Cardington and Homefield out, was a big order with the knowing ones and quite justified their opinion, for it came right away and made common hacks of the rest, winning by a distance; four lengths.—Time, 1.53.

Pari-mutuel, to win $30.10. Places, 1st $5.50; 2nd $5.30; 3rd $5.30.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 138, 2nd 141, 3rd 841.

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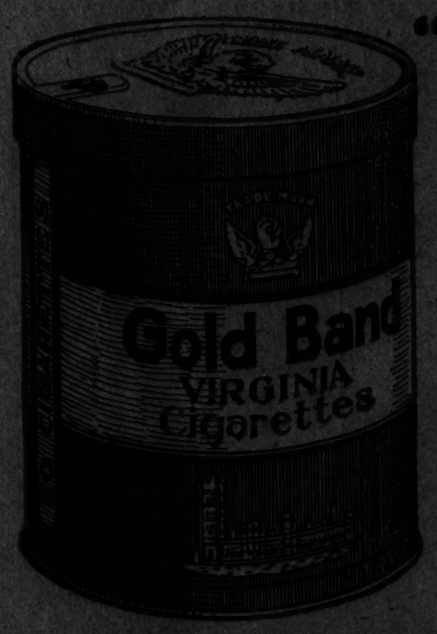

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